The National Future Farmer

Owned and Published by the Future Farmers of America

The Story behind the Cover

★

New Harvesting Machinery

★

Fishing Contest

Photo by Leonard Comparetto

June-July, 1956

Here Is Why

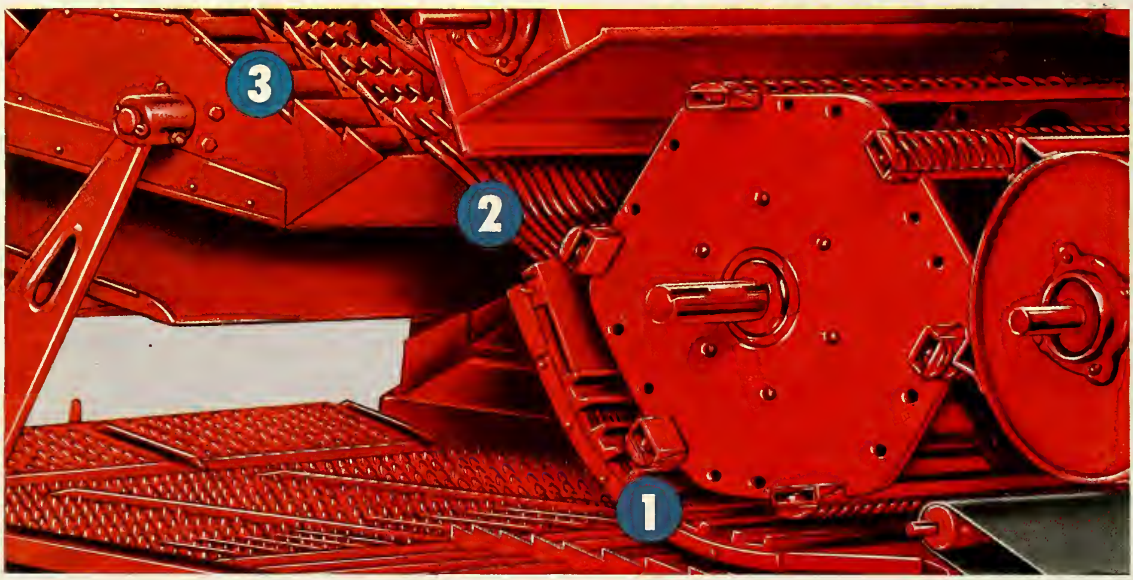
3-Point Separation

puts more grain in the tank of

McCORMICK®

HARVESTER-THRESHERS

Double-shake, opposed-action cleaning and full width, straight-through handling team with the grain-saving advantages of IH 3-point separation for unmatched performance in any crop or condition. Notice the extra width of this big 7-foot McCormick No. 76.



Full-width 3-point separation gives all McCormick harvester-threshers the fastest, most complete separation possible. And here's why: Eighty to 90% of your grain is separated on the concave grate (1) the instant it is threshed. The beater grate (2) continues this quick separating action as the straw leaves the cylinder. On the straw rack (3), twelve rows of fish-back sections toss and shake the straw to get every kernel of remaining grain—even in the heaviest straw and highest yielding crops. Result: You get more grain in the tank!

Get firsthand proof of the advantages of IH 3-point separation and all other McCormick benefits. See the McCormick No. 76 . . . the big-capacity McCormick 141 self-propelled . . . or big McCormick No. 140 pull-type combine.

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Name_____ ☐ Student

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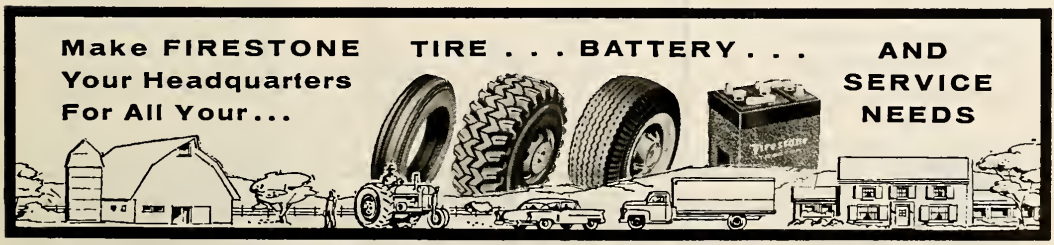

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Our Cover

A Future Farmer dreams of the day when he will own his own farm. Ross Smith, Jr., of Harford County, Maryland, has reached his goal at the age of 21. Here he and his wife, Jeannette, look over their 283-acre dairy farm situated in the rolling hills near Baltimore. Story of this North Atlantic Region Star Farmer on page 14.

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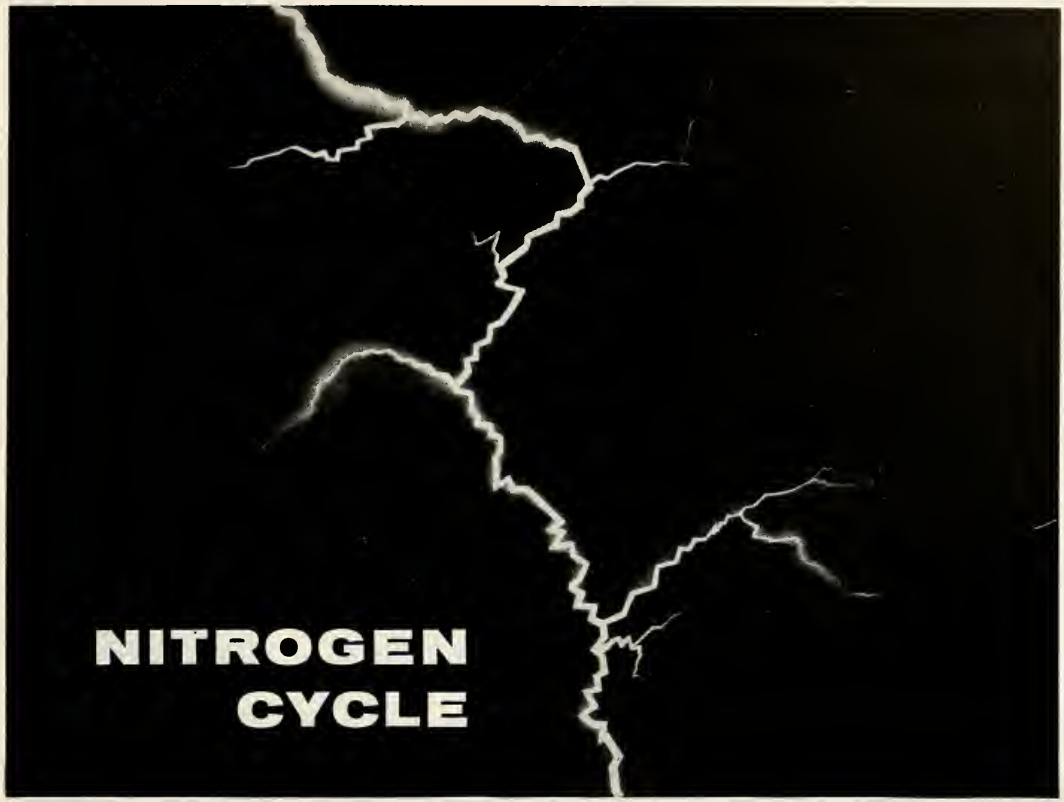

LONG AGO when time was young—back a billion years before the beginning of man—electrified clouds jostling in the wind spilled bolts of lightning across the face of the primeval sky.

Energy, thus unleashed, forced small amounts of free air nitrogen into combination with oxygen, and rain washed this nitrogen into the crust of the earth where, with other plant foods, it supported the first faint stirrings of life on this planet. Taking up nitrogen from the soil, plants built their roots, stalks, stems and leaves. From it they compounded proteins, essential to the growth and reproduction of all plants and animals.

In the course of time, this nitrogen was returned, in organic matter to the soil to support other plants. Thus began one of nature's great cycles.

But, this cycle was interrupted by centuries of man. The constant removal of farm crops required more nitrogen than nature was allowed to replace. So to protect the soil's abundant production of food, fodder and fiber, man devised scientific plant feeding and developed the great fertilizer industry. For fertilizer nitrogen, he turned first to organic matter, then to supplies left deep in the earth by ancient vegetation and finally to the inexhaustible reservoir of the air.

TODAY *by the giant chemistry of industrial nitrogen fixation, ARCADIAN® Nitrogen is captured from the air and converted into many useful forms to serve the fertilizer industry and the farmer. As the growth element in millions of tons of fertilizers, ARCADIAN Nitrogen enables the soil to yield greater profits for the farmer and a more abundant supply of food for all of us.*

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Arthur Sawyer, Ass't to Owner, Has
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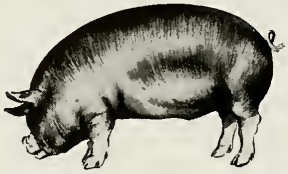

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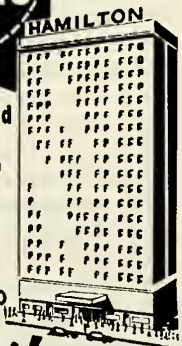

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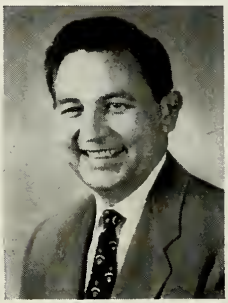
Mgr. Dir., Box 100

NEW Hamilton Hotel
20 S. Dearborn St., Chicago

A Fellow Told Me...

I understand that quite a number of Future Farmers with their blue jackets on have been visiting George Washington's old Grist Mill, which the Future Farmers of America operate. You can see the old machinery with which George Washington did his grinding, as well as many other interesting sights. Why not stop by if you get to Washington? It's located only three miles from Mt. Vernon on Highway No. 235, and within sight of the magazine office!

I think it would be nice to tell you a few things at this time about one of the original members of *The National FUTURE FARMER* staff. His name is Bill Prince. Bill joined the staff of the magazine as Advertising Manager before the first issue of *The National FUTURE FARMER* came off the press. He came to work on June 22, 1952. He was born in Brown County, Texas, and attended high school in Bangs, Texas, where he was a member of the Future Farmers of America. Bill spent four years in the Navy during World War II aboard an LST. During this period he participated in 13 invasions in the South Pacific. After leaving the service he went back to school at Howard Payne College and Texas University, graduating from the University in 1950 with a Bachelor's Degree of Journalism. Before joining *The National FUTURE FARMER* staff, Bill edited a weekly newspaper in Comanche, Texas, and was assistant manager of a radio station in Stephenville, Texas. Bill is married and has two daughters.



Bill Prince

Bill has left the magazine staff and will join the Campbell-Mithun Advertising Agency in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on June 15. Since writing you last time, Jimmy Dillon has gone back to Louisiana to work with the Chamber of Commerce. I will give you the "low down" on their successors at a later time.

I have also heard that the Future Farmers of America are going to build a beautiful new Headquarters Building. The Future Farmers Supply Service and *The National FUTURE FARMER* magazine are going to have their offices in it. It's going to be of Colonial architecture, which will fit into its surroundings very well. It will be located just off Highway No. 1 and facing the road leading to Mt. Vernon. I know all of us Future Farmers will be real proud of it.

Don't forget! Send your entries in to the Fishing Contest. In case you missed seeing the announcement in the April-May issue, it was on page 26. You can see a picture of several of the prizes on page 36 of this issue. There are nearly 300 prizes! So, when you catch a "nice one" be sure to enter it in the contest. You might win a big, valuable prize! I was told that the entries are already beginning to come in, so hurry!

This is about all I have time for right now, but in my browsing around the magazine office I heard some talk about several other interesting things, which I'll let you in on later.

As ever,

Hank

More power to...

and a

HOT TIP on power on the farm today!

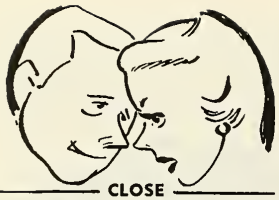
AC SPARK PLUGS

GM GENERAL MOTORS

The young people who make up today's National Future Farmers are an American surety for continued abundance in this land. Their ambition, their energy, their brains and their practical knowledge are a tremendous aggregate of strength. Through them will come continued progress in the rural scene, a closer realization of the American ideal of plenty for all.

They must look to horsepower for the ever greater productivity the nation needs. So they will look for ways to keep horsepower high — as AC Hot Tip Spark Plugs do. For these are spark plugs designed to burn away fouling deposits before they form — designed to cool fast and prevent misfire — designed to keep output up to the engine-builder's horsepower rating.

AC SPARK PLUG THE ELECTRONICS DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS



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DETROIT

Apache, Oklahoma

Most surely we like *The National FUTURE FARMER* and especially like it since we receive it every two months, but please print no more articles as the Ferguson ad on page 10 quoting *"and the better your 4-H standing, the easier you'll find a man who'll rent to you."* Perhaps the next time the advertising editor will substitute FFA in place of 4-H.

Clem Stone

Racine, Wisconsin

Is our face red! This is normally the way you start off a letter when you find yourself in an embarrassing position. As a result of our advertisement in your April-May issue, that's just where we find ourselves.

I'm sure you and all your thousands and thousands of good FFA readers know that Ferguson has long been a staunch supporter of FFA activities and so have our Dealers. And yet, in our advertisement we tell "your boys" that the better their 4-H standing, the better chance they have of success in their farming operations and in getting better backing for the business of farming.

Obviously, this was a typographical error because we did have an advertisement in "The 4-H News," and the advertisement in your publication was to have been changed to read "FFA standing." Somebody certainly goofed!

I suppose this is a small thing and not many people will take offense to it, but I wish there was some way you could get a message to all of your good FFA readers to let them know how embarrassed we are about this because we certainly wouldn't want anybody to take offense to it. Not that the FFA doesn't fully recognize the 4-H as a wonderful organization . . . which it is . . . but we just hate to have anybody think that we don't know what words to put in which magazines.

Well, at least I have this off my conscience by writing this letter to you, and perhaps you can pass this letter on in some form or another to all of your FFA readers.

Stanley S. Roberts
Ferguson Division,
Massey-Harris-Ferguson, Inc.

Through an error, the Ferguson ad was addressed to the 4-H instead of the FFA . . . so our face is red, too! However, I'm sure you fellows are not going to hold it against an old friend and supporter of the FFA such as Ferguson and their dealers.—Ed.

Hakalau, Hawaii

It has been my pleasure to read *The National FUTURE FARMER*. I have been a Future Farmer for the past five years, and this magazine keeps me abreast with the other Future Farmers.

Kenneth Oshiro

Alcester, South Dakota

On behalf of the Alcester Chapter of Future Farmers and myself, I would like to take this opportunity to compliment *The National FUTURE FARMER* for the splendid job they are doing with our magazine. This year was the first year that our Chapter has had 100% subscription to *The National FUTURE FARMER*.

We all are real glad that this magazine is now coming out every two months. I think this creates a more definite interest in the FFA and its work.

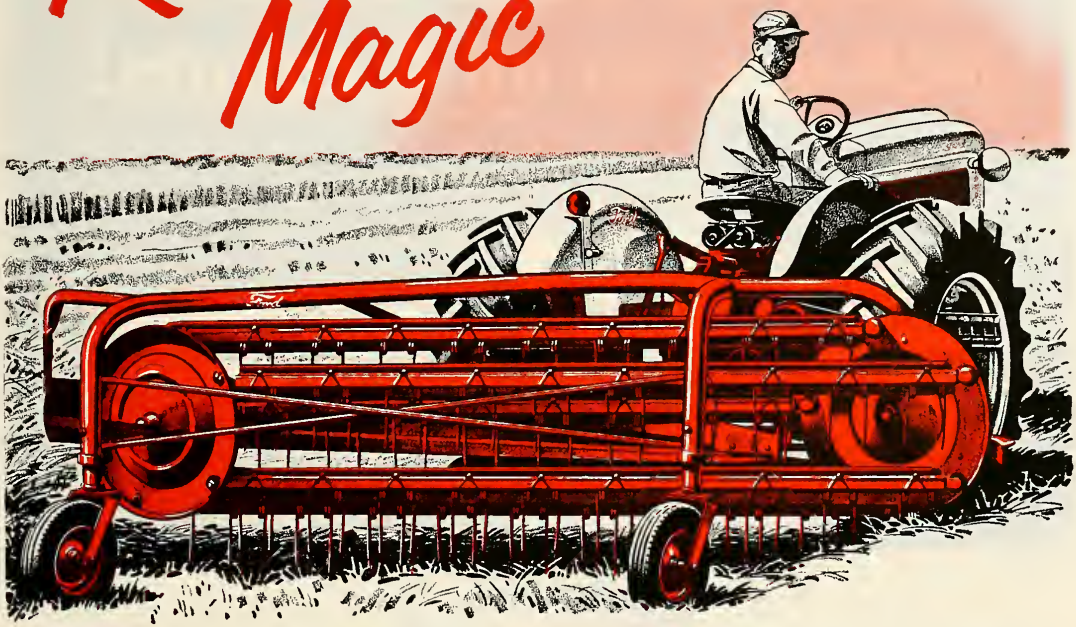
I attended the National Convention last fall and I enjoyed every moment of it. I personally, want to commend you on the way you put the convention story and the Joe Moore story in the magazine. This brought a clearer view to the ones who didn't get to attend the Convention. I think it can give them a better picture about the Convention. I also liked the way you introduced the new national officers.

Lloyd Saugstad
Chapter Secretary

Jonesburg, Missouri

I am a member of the Hemann Chapter of Future Farmers and have been for three years. I received *The National FUTURE FARMER* and read it from cover to cover. I enjoyed all the stories.

Raking Magic



New Ford Mounted Side Delivery Rake

Here is another Ford-designed implement that is bringing new speed, new ease to hay making.

First, you'll notice the new Ford Side Delivery Rake is designed for modern "pick-up-and-go" farming. The entire rake "rides" to and from the field. Nothing drags behind to wear, to cause delay. And when raking, you can quickly lift the Ford Side Delivery Rake over obstructions . . . make short turns without cramping . . . rake cleaner on the curves . . . back into tight spots easily. But that's not all.

This new, improved rake moves hay a shorter distance from swath to windrow than ordinary side rakes. There's less whipping, less tossing of hay. It handles hay gently while raking at faster speeds. And its extra width gets all the hay with ease, placing the raked hay on top of stubble for faster curing.

There's much more, such as the exclusive four-blade rotor that strips hay from the teeth uniformly cleaner . . . two-speed PTO drive for all raking conditions . . . and nearly all bearings are sealed-for-life, greatly reducing the "greasing up" chore.

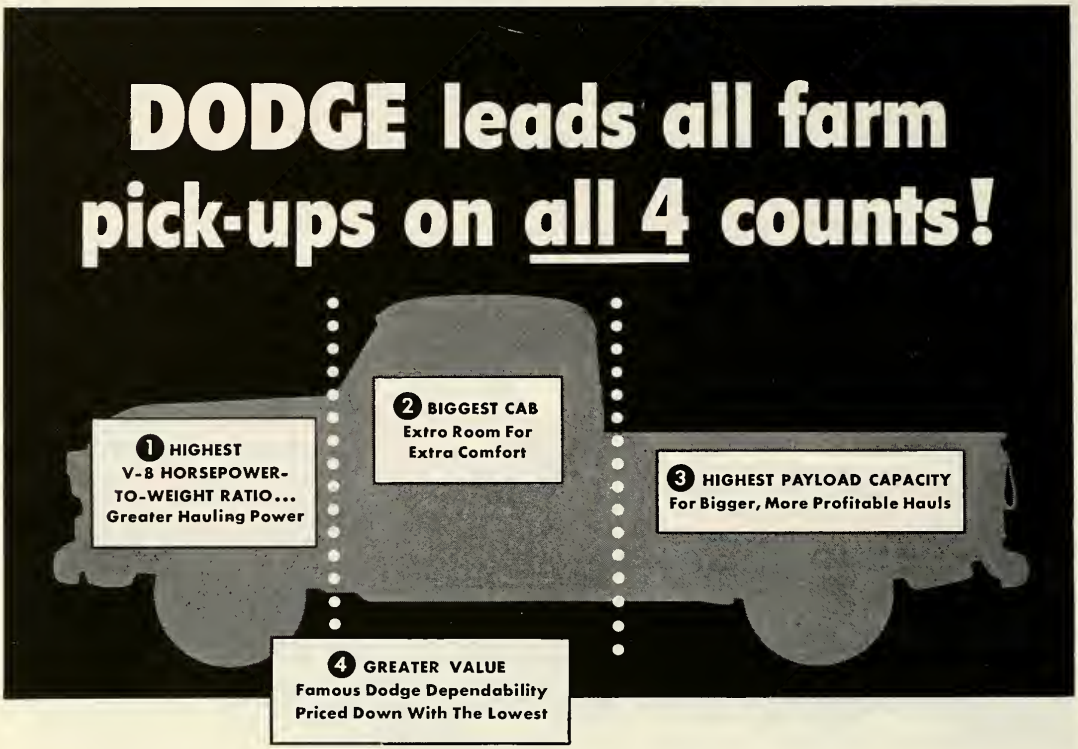
Through machines like this . . . better machines for better farming—Ford is helping farmers meet today's increasing challenges and tomorrow's greater opportunities.

The Ford Mounted Side Delivery Rake is raised and lowered by Ford Tractor hydraulic power. The rake "rides" to and from the field. It can be quickly lifted over rocks to avoid damage . . . turns can be made without cramping . . . backing is easy.

TRACTOR AND IMPLEMENT DIVISION
FORD MOTOR COMPANY,
Birmingham, Michigan

Ford Farming
IS NEW DAY FARMING

DODGE leads all farm pick-ups on all 4 counts!


1 HIGHEST V-8 HORSEPOWER-TO-WEIGHT RATIO... Greater Hauling Power
2 BIGGEST CAB Extra Room For Extra Comfort
3 HIGHEST PAYLOAD CAPACITY For Bigger, More Profitable Hauls
4 GREATER VALUE Famous Dodge Dependability Priced Down With The Lowest

Don't buy a truck blindfolded . . .

Check Dodge before you buy and get *more truck per dollar!*

When you're buying a new truck, take a good, long look at a Dodge. It pays, because Dodge makes a pick-up specially designed for farm work.

Prove it to yourself. Compare a Dodge with any other truck. Dodge gives you more hauling power, more comfort, more payload capacity. What's more, Dodge also gives you—

Greater gas economy. Exclusive Power-Dome V-8 design assures full power from *regular* gas, more miles per gallon.

Shortest turning radius, for easier handling.

Greater visibility. You see through the biggest of all wrap-around windshields.

Easy loading. Low floor saves lifting effort.

Add it up. You get *more truck* for your money in a Dodge! That's why you owe it to yourself to see a Dodge—and *drive* it—before you decide.

Let your Dodge pick-up double as a "Town Car", too. Its Forward Look styling, smart interior, and driving ease make it an all-family vehicle the entire family will enjoy.

GET YOUR DODGE DEALER'S DEAL BEFORE YOU DECIDE

DODGE TRUCKS WITH THE FORWARD LOOK

Reader Roundup

I really do wish it could be a monthly magazine. I have taken the magazine for two years. Keep up the good work.

Melvin Stiegman

Alcester, South Dakota

I am a member of the Future Farmer Chapter of Alcester and I receive *The National FUTURE FARMER* magazine. I would like to compliment you on your fine magazine which provides good reading for anyone. It has many features which are very interesting and helpful in many ways. It is truly a very fine magazine.

Douglas Costar

Freeport, Minnesota

I am an FFA member of the Melrose Chapter and I am in my second year as a vo-ag student. I want to tell you that I am very interested in your magazine and enjoy it very much.

Bernard Nienaber

London, Ohio

Received my Future Farmer magazine yesterday. Enjoy reading what my out-of-state fellow FFA members are doing. Would like the magazine each month.

Am entering your contest in this issue. Also, want to thank you for my ring and jacket I won in the photo contest. I am quite proud to be a member of such a good and friendly organization as the Future Farmers of America.

Tony Stuthard

Biglerville, Pennsylvania

My brother received the Future Farmer magazine. We all like this magazine. My brother, Larry, is in the FFA Chapter in Biglerville High School. He also likes this magazine because it gives him helpful information and also to many other boys. The jokes and stories are also fun to read.

Nancy Peters

Bantry, North Dakota

I am a member of the Schultz FFA Chapter at Towner, North Dakota. I am a junior and have been an FFA member during this time. I am a reporter of our Chapter. I enjoy reading *The National FUTURE FARMER* very much and am glad you're going to have six magazines in '56. Each member of our Chapter orders one of these magazines and enjoys it very much. I liked the story of Joe Moore very much, which was in the February-March edition.

Gerald Genetzky

How to be positive you're getting the best milker on the market!...

THIS DE LAVAL FREE COMPARISON TEST GIVES YOU PROOF BEFORE YOU BUY!

Claims can't milk cows. Neither can big talk or promises.

That's why you should base your buying on *facts*. And De Laval makes it possible for you to do just that . . . with a FREE Comparison Test—right on your own cows, in your own barn. No obligation, no strings, no cost!

Find out for yourself how De Laval milks faster and cleaner . . . saves you labor . . . produces more milk . . . is easier on your cows . . . and most important of all, *puts more milk money in your pocket!*

Just call your nearby De Laval Dealer . . . or mail coupon below. You—and your bank account—will be glad you did!

DE LAVAL

FREE TO TRY... EASY TO BUY!

The De Laval Separator Co. Dept. 21-FG
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

I'm willing to be shown. Please send me the name of my nearest De Laval Dealer and tell him I'd like to try a De Lavol Sterling Milker on my present pipeline.

Name_____

Town_____ RFD___ STATE_____

Name of Present Milker_____ I milk____ cows

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY Poughkeepsie, New York • 427 Randolph St., Chicago 6
DE LAVAL PACIFIC CO. 201 E. Millbrae Ave., Millbrae, Calif.

The new "Two-Ten" 2-Door Sedan with Body by Fisher, one of 20 frisky new Chevrolet models.

"Here already?

. . . that new Chevy of yours must really move!"

Don't be surprised if you hear comments like that when you go calling in a new Chevrolet. For this low-swung beauty is a mighty tall traveler!

You just naturally seem to get where you're going sooner in a Chevy. And the best part is, you get a bigger kick out of the trip. *Any* trip.

That's what comes of driving one of the few great road cars built today. A car with big, deep-breathing power (ranging up to 225 h.p.!) that handles steep hills without half trying. A car with hair-trigger acceleration that makes passing seconds safer! A car that's built and balanced to give you a solid sureness of control on any road.

You've a whole summer of sunny driving days ahead to make the most of. And Chevy's just the car to help you do it. See your Chevrolet dealer. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

Looking Ahead

WRINKLED WOOLIES

The new look in sheep—for more profit to growers, naturally—is an open-faced, smooth, non-wrinkled type now being developed by the USDA Sheep Experiment Station in Dubois, Idaho. Reasons: The wool-blind (faces covered with wool) sheep cannot see well enough to graze efficiently on the sparse range of the West. They also produce a lower number of lambs than the open-faced sheep. A wool-blind sheep may produce more wool—about .2 pounds—than an open-faced type. It only adds about 10 cents to the value of the whole fleece. On the other hand, the open-faced sheep returns a net of 25 pounds of lamb for the grower, as opposed to 14 pounds for the wool-blind variety—a net gain of about 78 percent!

STILBESTROL STEERS

Last fall steers marketed in the United States averaged 75 pounds heavier than a year ago. According to the USDA. Stilbestrol feeding is probably responsible for this increase. Note on feeding Stilbestrol: Cattle receiving it in their feed should be fed just as long as cattle not getting it for best finish.

CUTTING COTTON COSTS

In 1949, W. E. Bryan, head of the Plant Breeding Department at the University of Arizona, introduced Pima S-1 to the Southwest. It was a new long-staple variety he had been working on for many years. Today nearly all of the acres allotted to long-staple cotton is seeded with Pima S-1. The old standby of the long-staple growers was Pima 32, but the cost of production was so high they could hardly compete with the imported Egyptian Karnak variety. Pima S-1 outyields Pima 32 by 20 percent, and lowers picking costs by 16 percent. While it is by no means the last work in long-staple cotton, Pima S-1 certainly makes things look better for growers.

POSTED

According to forester A. N. Lentz of Rutgers University, the best way to remove bark from trees that are going to be used as fence posts is to apply 40 percent solution of sodium arsenite to the trunk. To apply the chemical, peel off six or eight inches of both outer and inner bark about three feet above the ground, but do not cut into the wood. Then brush on the sodium arsenite. If the application is made in May or June it will be stump-seasoned and the bark will be loose by December or January. And there's your fence posts! Note: Sodium arsenite is a poison and must be handled with care.

TICK KILLER

A thorough dusting of 1½ percent solution dieldrin right after shearing will get rid of ticks in a whole flock of sheep, says Robert Pfadt of the University of Wyoming Experiment Station. Dieldrin is an excellent tick killer, and it stays in the wool long enough to kill the young tick as they hatch. The use of a power duster at the end of a chute is the best way to apply it to a large number of sheep. By this method about 3,000 sheep can be dusted in an hour.

THINGS TO WATCH

Livestock: Top-grade cattle are likely to make a substantial price rise this summer. Hog production is declining, and this points to a smaller seasonal price decline this fall.

Poultry: Heavier marketing of poultry products are indicated for the last half of 1956. While there may be a decline in prices, it is not expected to be as serious as was expected earlier this year.

Take a tip from a successful farmer—

"American Fence is the practical way to solve the farm fencing problem—it's long-lived and gives a farmer his money's worth in material and labor costs,"

Mr. Jones is the owner of two farms near Concord—"Old Acres" farm, which has 110 acres, and "Old Acres Sudbury," consisting of 90 acres. Mr. Jones has full dairy facilities at "Old Acres" and processes and bottles 1400 quarts of milk every day—serving customers in both Concord and Acton, Massachusetts.

"Old Acres" supports a mixed herd of pure Holsteins and Holstein-Guernseys, which has a herd average (per cow) of 350 pounds of butterfat annually, and 9,000 pounds of milk annually. The cows are fed on a mixture of clover and alfalfa raised on the farm.

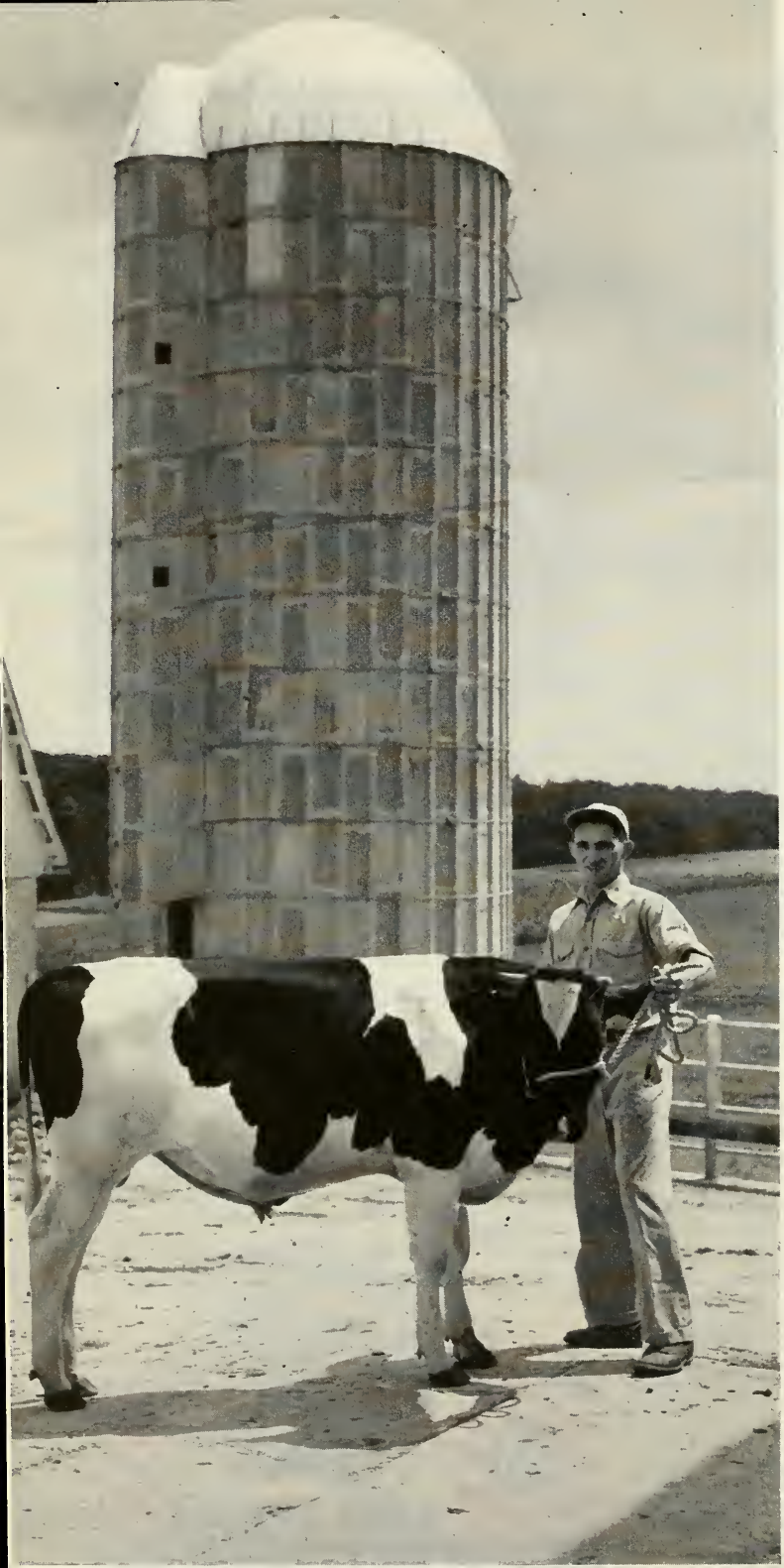
Mr. Jones uses American Fence to keep his cows out of the ensilage corn and from wandering off the farm. "There are many advantages to American Fence and Steel Posts," he says, "no post-holes to dig, nothing to paint, easy to put up, easy to take down. Best of all, American Fence is long-lived. I've used American Fence on my farms since the very beginning. Some of it has been up for more than 20 years." At present, Mr. Jones has more than 4 miles of American Fence on his farms.

Future farmers know that permanent and temporary fencing is an important farm tool, making possible complete pasture rotation and rotation grazing. It's wise to benefit by the experience of successful farmers who recommend American Fence . . . men who have learned through the years that the "American" brand is the one to depend on for long, dependable, economical service.

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE DIVISION, UNITED STATES STEEL
General Offices: Cleveland, Ohio
COLUMBIA-GENEVA STEEL DIVISION, SAN FRANCISCO
TENNESSEE COAL & IRON DIVISION, FAIRFIELD, ALA.
UNITED STATES STEEL EXPORT COMPANY, NEW YORK

AMERICAN FENCE AND POSTS
UNITED STATES STEEL

dreams DO come TRUE



This cow found that a Star Farmer is quite nervous when being photographed

ROSS SMITH, JR. has teamed ambition and foresight with hard work to realize a boyhood dream of becoming a dairy farmer. Today, he operates a 283-acre dairy farm in partnership with his father in the rolling hills of northern Maryland. And last fall he was named Star Farmer of the North Atlantic Region in the FFA.

You might say it was only natural that young Smith should choose farming for his lifetime occupation. He is the fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Smith to become a well-established farmer in Maryland. Three of his older brothers own farms adjoining the home place, and two of his sisters married farmers.

Ross' beginning was typical of most members of the FFA. It began with 50 ducks he raised when he was 10 years old. Proceeds from the ducks went to purchase a steer calf that he fattened and sold. With that money he shared fifty-fifty with an older brother, Charles, in purchasing four registered Holstein heifers, the first registered cattle to be brought to the farm.

When Ross enrolled in vocational agriculture at North Harford High School, instructor Palmer Hopkins advised the brothers to continue with the development of their Holstein herd, and to branch out with other projects. Ross began by fattening beef steers and raising hogs. He tried his hand at turkeys and tomato crops, but still they didn't quite fit into the plans of a dairy farmer, and that was what Ross intended to be.

Shortly after Ross graduated from high school in 1952, Charles bought his own farm so they divided their herd of 34 top-quality stock. Ross' father, then 62 years old, decided he needed a partner on the farm. They worked out an agreement whereby young Ross put up $2,325 to purchase half interest in the farm machinery, and added his registered Holsteins to his father's 30 head of grade cows. Mr. Smith furnishes the farm and buildings, all fertilizers, and two-thirds of all purchased feed, fuel, seed, and other supplies. He made a provision in his will that Ross, Jr. would inherit the farm, stipulating that he pay $3,000 to each of his seven brothers and sisters.

Under the agreement, Mr. Smith gets two-thirds of the milk check and anything else sold, while Ross receives the other third of the proceeds. However, Ross gets all the money brought in by the sale of any of his original registered cattle and their calves.

The dairy herd now totals about 65 head, and with the exception of 20 acres of timber and waste land the farm is used primarily for the production of feed crops and pasture for the cattle. Ross' mature cows averaged 12,613 pounds of milk and 467 pounds of butterfat in 1954. One cow he bought when he was a high school freshman has a record of 20,550 pounds of milk and 706 pounds of butterfat. He has won more than $1,200 in prizes with his stock, and prize ribbons in his collection include 10 grand champions and 51 first places.

Ross is responsible for much of the improvement work that has been done in recent years. It was at his urging that a complete soil conservation program, relying heavily on strip-cropping and grassland farming, has been adopted. The barnyard was paved with concrete by Ross and Mr. Smith, and two silos have been added. Another of his jobs was that of building a three-fourths acre farm pond about 100 yards from the main building. Just as a reminder of his start in farming, Ross has a flock of ducks that make their home on the pond.

Ross served one year each as sentinel, treasurer, and vice president of the North Harford FFA Chapter, and was elected state FFA treasurer for 1952-53. Now that he is well established in farming, he has adopted a program of helping other FFA members get their start. He gives a registered heifer calf each year to the North Harford Chapter which in turn gives it to one of the young members. The recipient agrees to return a heifer to the FFA, thus setting up a "chain" of calves to help beginning Future Farmers. Ross is also active in the local Young Farmers organization, the county Holstein Breeders Association, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and serves as an usher in the Lutheran Church.

A little over a year ago this enterprising young farmer married his neighborhood sweetheart, Jeannette Standiford. They live in a small bungalow across the road from the parents' home, and confidently look to the future together.

Ross and wife, Jeanette, visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Smith.

This is part of the registered Holstein herd owned by Ross. One cow's record: 20,550 lbs. milk and 706 lbs. butterfat.

During his seven years in the FFA, Ross has shown 10 grand champions, won 51 blue ribbons, and over $1,200 in prizes.

If You Can't Buy It...

MAKE IT

A LOOK ON THE MACHINERY MARKET today will show you a piece of equipment for almost any need. Occasionally a Future Farmer can't find exactly what he wants, but this doesn't stop him very often. Usually he goes to the shop, taking along some old discarded equipment, and comes up with just what he wants—and at a big savings, too!

Several Future Farmers have done this and won nice awards in the FFA Farm Mechanics program at the same time. In addition to the state awards passed out each year, four national winners are selected. A brief look at some of their work may give you some ideas for your own farm and help you to see if a little more effort will put you in line for one of these cash awards.

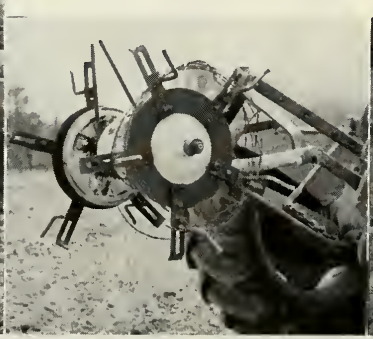
Skilled work in building and reconditioning equipment and machinery needed on his 187-acre dairy farm won the national Farm Mechanics title for Russ Christie of Newton, New Jersey. With the title went a $250 cash award from the Future Farmers of America Foundation.

One example of Christie's work is a trailer built in the school farm shop using the frame and wheels from an old truck that he bought for $12, and timbers of oak cut from his own woods. Pulled behind a tractor the trailer will haul 120 bales of hay.

Some of his other work includes a new bed and side racks for a truck, a small utility trailer which he constructed, a new hitch for his grain drill, a chick brooder, a feed bin, a loading platform for moving machinery onto trucks, and a 600-pound-capacity feed cart. Christie's record of jobs done in reconditioning, repainting and repairing other machinery and equipment is an extensive one, showing how he has been able to get good service out of second-hand machinery.

Dwight Whitaker, the Central Region

Billy Sharpe, Elm City, North Carolina, got idea for digger from "The National FUTURE FARMER. It's cost—$14.50.



Wire roller for barbed and smooth wire was built by Lyle Rader and brother, member of Fife, Washington, Chapter.

Malcom Hall, New Martinsville, West Virginia made buck rake in school shop. Also made tractor attachments for rake.

Can you use these farm mechanic ideas? They're proven by state winners pictured, and national winners told about in our story.

Farm Mechanics award winner from Monita, Illinois, used his farm shop skill to build several pieces of equipment needed in his farming program. His first job, as a freshman, was the construction of an automatic watering tank for livestock. Built around an old 30-gallon water tank, it has given good service for nearly four years.

As a sophomore, Dwight needed some self feeders for his swine program. He took an inventory of scrap lumber on the farm and drew up plans for using it to build these feeders. His out-of-pocket cost was less than $10, mostly for roofing material, hinges, and paint.

Last spring Dwight bought a used disc harrow and, using scrap metal from old implements, built a frame for a wheel disc, and installed hydraulic lifting equipment on it. Total cost was about $75, and he figures it's worth four or five times that much. He took two two-row cultivators that Mr. Whitaker had bought, welded extensions on one of them to attach the other, and came out with a four-row cultivator that "seems to work fine" after being used on 175 acres.

Southern Region winner Ronnie Persyn from Pleasanton, Texas, shared the inheritance of a 143-acre irrigated farm with his brother when their father died in 1951. They have farmed in partnership since then. Mr. Persyn had been in bad health for about eight years, so the buildings, fences, and equipment were not in good condition. The boys set to work in repairs and improvements.

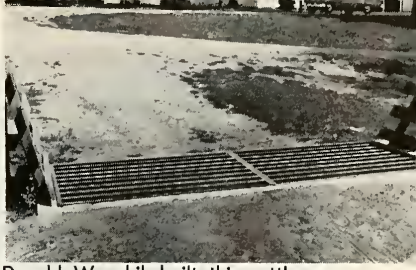
In addition to servicing and doing major repairs on all machinery used on the farm, Ronnie has built a grain drill, fertilizer distributor, stalk cutter, power post hole digger, irrigation ditcher, and a farm trailer.

The Pacific Region winner, LeMoyne Roberts from Garland, Utah, has made full use of the school farm shop to build equipment needed on his home farm. He has built a loader to lift baled hay off the field and onto the truck, and another piece of machinery to lift the bales in stacking. Other projects include an implement trailer, a hay rack to extend over the truck cab, a cattle squeeze chute, a fence post driver, utility trailer, electrically heated water trough, and numerous smaller gadgets.

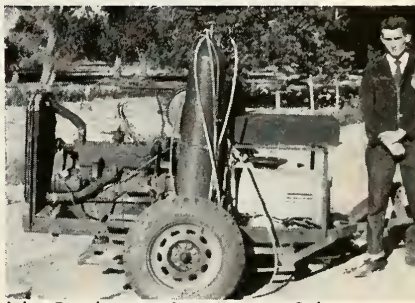
A paper describing his work done on the baled hay loader won a $50 prize in a national arc welding contest. LeMoyne's work in the high school farm shop influenced his dad to enroll in the school's evening vo-ag classes for adult farmers.

All the winners on the national level have either built a farm shop or have remodeled an old building and are using it for one. Most of them have constructed some needed farm buildings and some made improvements in the home, such as installing running water, bathrooms, porches, and the like. Each regional winner received a $200 check from the Future Farmers of America Foundation, and each had previously won a $100 cash award in his respective state.

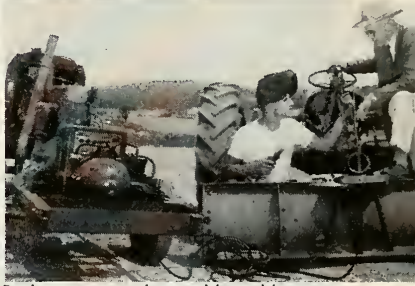
All this helps prove that a farmer must be several "specialists" if he is going to be successful today. Your farm mechanics work in the FFA may not win you one of these awards, but it will help prepare you for farming on your own when you get that farm someday!



Donald Woychik built this cattle gap on farm near Independence, Wisconsin. Machinery will cross, livestock won't.



John Deatherage, Las Animas, Colo., built this welding trailer so that he could do repairs anywhere on his ranch.



Both scraper and portable welder were made by Claude Allen, Appomattox, Virginia, shown with vo-ag instructor.

Russell Milton, Susanville, California, bought a used metal hut and rebuilt it on farm for 20 by 80 ft. machine shed.

Important part of farm mechanics deals with servicing and adjustment. Gerald Martin, Quincy, Florida, services disc.

Walter Voss, Manson, Iowa, bought used windrower for $75. He reconditioned it in school shop; figures he saved $300.

FFA On Tour

National Officers have a big job each year in spreading Good Will among leaders in industry. Here's a review of them in action!

NATIONAL OFFICERS of the Future Farmers of America visited eight major cities of the East and Midwest during their 1956 Good Will Tour. The tour included stops at 36 business and industrial firms and organizations.

In 1946 the tour was instituted as an annual activity of the national officers. Its purpose was to bring about a better understanding of the FFA by leaders of business, industry, and national organizations. At the

Mr. A. W. Peake, president, Standard Oil Company of Indiana, presents his company's 1956 contribution to the FFA Foundation. It's accepted by D. Dunham, FFA president.

A visit was made to Boy Scouts of America headquarters at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Here national officers of the FFA chat with Dr. Arthur A. Schuck, chief scout executive.

same time it would give the officers a first-hand glimpse into the activities of many companies and organizations in our country.

It was a busy month for the officers. They first met in Washington, D. C., in mid-January, at national FFA headquarters, for joint meetings of the FFA Board of Student Officers and Board of Directors. While in Washington they participated in a meeting with the donors to the Future Farmers of America Foundation, Inc., and were guests of two farm organizations.

From the nation's capital they went on their Good Will Tour which included stops at Baltimore, Maryland; Wilmington, Delaware; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; New Brunswick, New Jersey; New York City and Poughkeepsie, New York; Akron, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan, and Chicago, Illinois, where the tour came to an end.

After 20 days on the road the touring group was tired, but had a much fuller understanding of our nation from their experiences. They had visited some of the country's leading industries, had met and dined with national leaders, and made many friends for agriculture and the FFA.

Officers who made the trip were Dan Dunham, Lakeview, Oregon, president; Terrell Benton, Jr., Jefferson, Georgia, student secretary; and the four vice presidents, Dale Ring of Wooster, Ohio; Lennie Gamage, Cartersville, Virginia; Allen Colebank, Morgantown, West Virginia, and Lynn Loosli from Ashton, Idaho.

Joe Moore, Granville, Tennessee, the 1955 Star Farmer of America, traveled with the officers throughout the trip. In addition they were joined in each state by a state officer: Henry Comegys, Centreville, Maryland; Robert Welk, Strausburg, Pennsylvania; William Lord, Greenwood, Delaware; Frank Gromlich, Lafayette, New Jersey; Gordon Sands, Jr., Westerloo, New York; Larry Earhart, Troy, Ohio; Thomas Beatty, Williamston, Michigan, and Charles Wendt, Champaign, Illinois.

FFA officers were guests of Dodge truck officials in Detroit for breakfast and plant tour. William S. Woolsey, left, assistant to the vice-president, told the visitors about some recent truck tests which were made on farms.

The group was greeted in Detroit by Roger Kyes, vice president of General Motors and a former chairman of FFA Foundation Sponsoring Committee. He's showing the Firebird II, GM's experimental gas turbine passenger car.

Touring national officers were luncheon guests of the Ford Motor Company. They later toured the Rotunda, Ford's automotive showplace, and the Rouge plant. They are shown with Henry Ford II, left, and Benson Ford, right.

Keep Your Grain Clean

By Clinton C. Zinter
Agric. Dept., F. H. Peavey & Co.

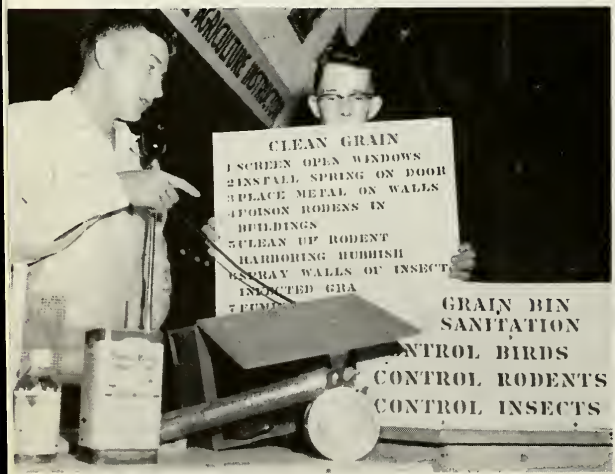
This is one of the exhibits used by Future Farmers in North Dakota to show how much money is lost because of unclean grain. Note "Herman, the Vermin"—a caged rat.

THERE'S A DRIVE on for cleaner grain! Future Farmers in the states of Minnesota, Montana, and North and South Dakota are organizing programs to improve their own storage facilities and awaken the people in their communities to the need for cleaner grain.

The enthusiasm for this project came about recently when the U. S. Department of Agriculture revealed that there is an estimated loss of 10 percent of agricultural crops from the time they are harvested until they are consumed by humans or used for animal feeds. Losses are attributed to rats and mice, storage insects, birds, and the adulteration of clean grain with small amounts of chemically-treated seed. Most of the attention has been given to wheat, one of our most universal foods.

The FFA chapters in the four states conducting their own clean grain program have undertaken the project in various ways. They are conducting surveys and making improvements in all granaries on their home farms as well as neighboring ones. They are undertaking community programs and placing display cards in store windows; holding demonstrations on clean grain at farm meetings; organizing township or county rodent clean-up programs; building rodent bait boxes; writing news articles, and appearing on radio and television in support of the campaign. Success depends on the efficiency and energy with which the program is carried out . . . and so far it's been good!

James Carr and Thomas Nosal of Barnesville, Minnesota, with their Chapter's demonstration at the State Fair. It shows the materials to use and tells you what to do.



In recognition of their efforts to reduce losses and discount on grain the F. H. Peavey & Company has made available a total of $12,000 over a three-year period for cash awards to chapters in the four states, and is providing educational trips for those doing outstanding work.

The Federal Food and Drug Administration is tightening its requirements in order to help eliminate this contamination of crops from the time they're harvested until they are consumed. As of July 1, 1956, the tolerance for contaminated wheat, for example, will be more strict. That which has one rodent pellet per pint sample or one percent insect-infested kernels by weight will be seized by the Federal government as being unfit for human food if it is connected with interstate commerce. These new tolerances are just one-half of what they were in the 1955 crop year when some 30 cars were seized after inspection by Federal Food and Drug authorities at the Minneapolis grain market.

The responsibilities in this program are limitless. Unless all crops are sufficiently protected against contamination any one of them can be a breeding place from which it can spread.

Perhaps your chapter would like to institute a state-wide or interstate project similar to this. You'd be helping yourself, as well as your neighbors, to insure your crops against failure to make the grade!

Future Farmers, quick to recognize importance of grain loss, begin drive to keep crops clean.

CASE tractors

. . . that appeal to the Youthful Mind . . .

3-plow "300" Tripl-Range transmission gives 12 overlapping gear speeds from 1½ to 20 MPH . . . full use of engine power with every implement . . . right speed for every PTO machine. Tachometer tells engine speed, shows proper PTO speed. "Tell-Easy" instrument panel also has speedometer, true-time hour meter, electrical fuel gauge, ammeter, engine temperature and oil pressure gauges.

4-plow "400" Set world's record for fuel economy on gasoline at half load and varying load as well as rated and maximum loads. Also available with Powrcel diesel engine like the Case "500." Both engines have torque to pull normal load when throttled to half speed. Eagle Hitch provides 3-point hook-up of 4-plow implements without leaving tractor seat.

5-plow "500" Aristocrat of farm diesels! Starts directly on diesel fuel at touch of a button, runs with 6-cylinder smoothness at all speeds and loads. Powrcel controlled combustion prolongs push on pistons, provides lugging power. Six-point filtering system stands guard against dirt and water in fuel. Power steering takes the hard work out of driving.

New Case "75" Combine cuts 7-foot swath... has long straw rack that saves seeds and grain for extra yield . . . spike-tooth cylinder to comb stubborn seeds out of tough heads or optional rub-bar cylinder . . . variable-speed fan. Shown here with new Case "300" Tractor.

Call on Your CASE Dealer

You'll be really surprised when you visit your Case dealer . . . and see for yourself how the beauty and design of these new Case tractors match your fondest dreams of power for today's ways of farming. You'll be thrilled by their performance . . . speed . . . and handling qualities. Yes, Case Tractors are as modern as your thoughts and hopes. And—with the easy Case Income Payment Plan, you don't need all cash to buy the one you want. **J. I. Case** Co., Racine, Wis., Dept. F-916.

New Harvesters

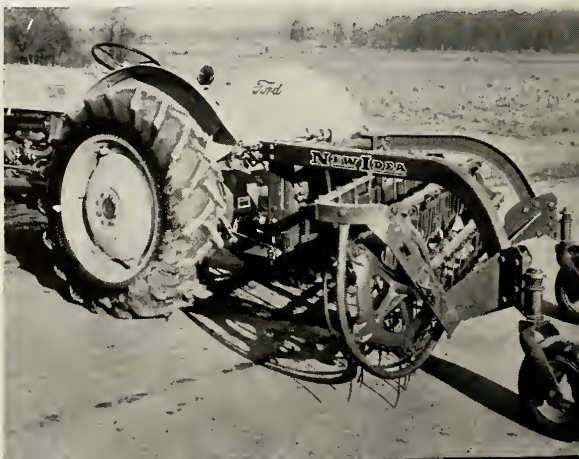
This glimpse of the latest harvesting equipment shows what is offered to make your harvesting chore easier.

The cutter bar on this Ford rear-attached mower swings back when an obstruction is hit. It operates above or below horizontal for mowing ditch banks, borders, etc.

The Allis-Chalmers all-crop Harvester harvests over 100 different crops, says maker. Operates by a motor or PTO. Attachments are available to handle straw as desired.

This Oliver Model "50" twine-tie baler has a capacity of nine tons per hour. Bale length from 12 to 50 inches can be set in seconds. PTO powered or with a two-cylinder engine.

This mounted parallel bar rake is one of the newest pieces of equipment being offered by New Idea Farm Equipment Company. The tractor shown is but one of the 27 that it will fit.



With full-width, straight-through design the John Deere 25 Combine handles the highest-yielding, tallest-growing, weediest crops with ease. In the small combine field, its seven-foot auger-fed platform and slatted, full-width conveyor gives uniform delivery all the way.

The Fox Forage Master shown below comes with either power take-off or engine drive. Three units are available, the pick-up, mower bar, and corn unit. It will harvest all forage crops grown on the farm.

The new Case "200" Forage Harvester provides for multiple harvesting operations. A choice of three different base units is available for use with any of four different crop heads.

A corn combine! And you pick at high moisture content with this Massey-Harris Model 80 self-propelled. You have one combine to handle all your harvesting: grain, corn, beans, and seeds.

Cockshutt is offering six new models of this "427" self-propelled combine for 1956. Its features include more than 100 forward speeds, power steering, and a hydraulic header lift.

Seven tons per hour with this Uni-Balor by Minneapolis-Moline. Six machines fit basic unit: windrower, forage chopper, combine, corn picker, and picker-sheller.

The New Holland Super 66 twine-tie baler has metermatic bale control. Nine ton capacity; 12 to 52 inch bales. PTO or engine operated. Two tone color styling!

This McCormick "141" self-propelled combine by International Harvester is for grain harvesting on hilly terrain. In addition to its other features, it automatically levels fore and aft, and side to side.

For proof of the baler, examine its bale.

TRADEMARK of a New Holland baler

To build a firm, leaf-filled bale like this—you need speed . . . all-day speed to harvest just at the right stage of cure. A New Holland Super "66" has it.

That's why farmers who count on quality hay crops to keep their feed costs down, count on New Holland. They don't worry about breakdowns that could leave a field bleaching in the sun. And they know it will take a sudden, unexpected rain to beat their New Hollands to the windrow.

A New Holland bale tells its story in other ways, too. It's neat and square with no ragged edges. It takes plenty of handling without buckling, stacks and feeds out easy. Facts like these tell more about the knotters, knives and feeding system of a baler than a page of claims.

Handling today's bigger and better crops requires a *system* of fast, capacity-matched machines. New Holland continues to plan and build grassland farming equipment that meets this need.

Start your new baler off with New Holland Twine, certified by U. S. Testing Co. for strength and length . . . 325-lb. average tensile strength and 9,000-foot length.

NEW HOLLAND "First in Grassland Farming"

New Super "66"
with Metermatic Control

New Holland's Super "66" brings new 2-tone streamlining and new performance to the low-cost baler field. Engine powered or P. T. O. model, it bales up to 9 tons an hour. New *Metermatic* bale control lets you build just the bale you want in weight and size from 12" to 52". All bales are uniform because each bale starts from a "zero" setting.

The New Holland Machine Company, a subsidiary of Sperry Rand Corporation, New Holland, Pennsylvania.

MAKING WOOD SERVE AMERICA BETTER THROUGH GOOD FOREST MANAGEMENT

CHARLES S. CHAPMAN (1880-1940), forester-economist whose field work and land studies helped establish management of timberlands on a long-range business basis. Graduate of Yale School of Forestry, he later served with the U. S. Forest Service. In 1924, as chief forester, Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, he began development of practical plans to grow timber as a crop on company lands.

"properly managed, this land will produce trees forever..."

Among the benefits of tree farming is an assurance of a permanent supply of wood for home-building... as well as for paper, rayon and more than 4,000 other products.

Thirty-five years ago, the vision of a permanent wood supply by managing timber as a crop was stimulating the imagination of forestry leaders. Up to that time, however, there was very little evidence to show that such a venture was economically sound. As a result, in 1924 C. S. Chapman and other forest economists began working out a practical business basis for such a vision... a task often requiring field demonstrations to convince landowners, businessmen and legislators alike. Devoting many years toward solving this problem, Chapman helped bring about forest management, legislative and tax policies which made commercial tree farming possible on industrial timberlands all across the nation.

Today, there are about 7,700 privately owned tree farms in America dedicated to perpetual wood production and each year many more are added. They already consist of 38 million acres of tax-paying forestland on which timber is *voluntarily* grown and harvested in repeated cycles. All forestlands owned by Weyerhaeuser Timber Company are operated as certified tree farms by trained foresters. *For a free booklet describing modern industrial forestry, write us at Box C, Tacoma, Washington.*

Weyerhaeuser Timber Company

WEYERHAEUSER
4 SQUARE

Why not add Bright Spots to your roads through statewide improvement of . . . .

Mailbox Stands

By Albert Morris

GEORGIA ROADSIDES are dotted with bright spots of FFA gold and blue. New mailbox stands placed by Future Farmers of the Cracker state have proven to be one of the most popular and successful activities that FFA members have ever tried—and the program is still going strong!

About a year ago FFA members and their advisors in 293 chapters decided that mailbox stand improvement should be one of their statewide projects. Also interested in the activity were members of the Georgia Rural Letter Carriers' Association. They had seen how much the appearance of rural roadsides was improved in a few communities where Future Farmers were erecting uniform posts. Why shouldn't it become statewide, they suggested.

Thus a cooperative venture was started with the letter carriers supporting FFA in the movement. Future Farmers made some of the new posts of treated timber, but mostly they are concrete. All are uniformly constructed and plainly marked on two sides with the letters FFA. In fact, metal letters were placed in forms in which the concrete stands were cast so that the impression is permanently fixed in the posts. Use of the letters FFA on the stands in this manner was approved by the Post Office Department.

The new stands even carry out the FFA color scheme. The wooden arms supporting the box are painted royal blue. They are mortised and bolted to the post. The letters are painted gold and beaded so that they reflect the light at night.

One reason the concrete posts have proved so popular is that they can be moved by road crews working or mowing the shoulders. The posts are reinforced with steel and have a large circular base so they can be tilted and rolled. The Georgia FFA Association has helped chapters obtain reinforced steel. Enough of this steel already has been distributed to build 30,000 concrete stands! Cost of the materials varies in different communities, but generally the posts have been built for approximately $3.00.

In the 100-member Douglas County Chapter every member built a stand for his own use. "The demand from neighbors was so terrific," says Carroll Jordan, a local member, "that we decided to let every member build one additional stand and sell it to a neighbor. We made a small profit and put the money in the Chapter treasury."

But even that failed to meet the demand for new stands. "I'll bet we could sell 400 more if we just had time to make them," Carroll declared.

"In addition," Advisor F. G. Cloer pointed out, "seventy farmers came to the vocational agriculture shop for evening classes in which they made a post for themselves. It's one of the best ways to teach the use of concrete that I've ever seen."

In Wheeler County, the letter carriers provided an operating fund so that Future Farmers could buy materials, build and sell the new stands. The carriers even helped deliver the posts! Several hundred old wooden posts that had been replaced were collected and burned in a huge bonfire as a feature of the annual Father-Son banquet.

Building the uniform posts has had other public relations value. Just about every chapter has given a mailbox stand to at least one of its friends. The Southeast Bulloch Chapter took one to Congressman Prince Preston's farm and arranged for President Arthur Sparks to present it in behalf of all FFA members in that Congressional District.

Future Farmers can be proud of the bright spots these mailbox stands have put along the roads in rural Georgia.

Three members of Southeast Bulloch Chapter prepare to cast concrete posts. Advisor O. E. Gay supervises the job while Principal W. E. Gear looks on.

The old and the new in mailbox stands is shown by Carrol Jordan of Georgia's Douglas County Chapter. FFA members can be proud of the changes made.

Big yields increase income but often create a farm problem of . . .

Grain Storage

By Wilson W. Carnes

MOST YEARS you can make money by storing grain on your farm. This may mean building new bins and cribs but for many it will consist of converting existing buildings for storage of grain.

The kind of farming you do will have lots to do with solving your grain storage problem. If you feed to livestock you'll have to provide necessary storage. If you are a cash grain farmer, or a livestock farmer with surplus grain, you're concerned with when to sell to get the most money.

Prices are usually lowest at harvest time. That's when everybody who can't find storage, or doesn't want to store his crop, rushes it to market. This has been the case with wheat in 14 of the last 15 years. During those years the difference between the average price at harvest and the average price during the following March, April, and May ranged from four cents to 61 cents a bushel.

A similar situation has existed with corn. The average farm price of corn is usually lowest in November and December. The highest prices are normally July, August, and September. In four of the last six marketing years the price has gone up after harvest. The price range difference has been from six to 38 cents a bushel.

Government Loan

But the increase in price is not all you want to consider. Some years you can make more money by storing your grain under the Government loan. The year 1953 is a good example of this. The average farm price for corn in November and December of that year was $1.37 a bushel. By the following March 15, the average price had risen to $1.44—a gain of seven cents a bushel. More important, however, the November-December average farm price was 23 cents a bushel below the Government support price.

If you sold wheat in 1953 you received $1.87 a bushel. That was all. But if you stored your wheat under Government price support at the national average rate you received $2.21, a difference of 34 cents.

The average support rate to growers for this year is somewhat unsettled at

the time of this writing but is expected to be about $2.00 for wheat and $1.50 for corn. And remember, if the market price goes high enough you can sell the grain, pay off your loan with interest at 3½ percent, and get even greater returns!

Storage Requirements and Cost

You can store grain on the farm in all sections of the country without loss of grain or quality if it is: (1) dry enough; (2) stored in structures that protect from moisture absorption, insects, rodents, birds, and other hazards, and (3) properly fumigated and ventilated.

There is a wide variety of materials that can be used to construct storage structures. Each material, however, must be used with proper regard for its ability to withstand stress and keep out moisture. Then, too, you may want to consider some of the ready-made buildings suitable for this purpose.

When planning your new storage building keep in mind the possibility of converting it to other uses when it is no longer needed for storing grain. When not needed for grain these buildings can be converted to livestock or machinery shelters, feed or fertilizer storage, livestock feeders, brooder houses, or garages.

The cost of building new farm storage facilities varies according to size and type of structure. Available information shows that you can usually build a 2,000 to 6,000 bushel storage bin for wheat for 40 to 60 cents a bushel. A double wood crib to hold ear corn ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 bushel capacity will cost from $1.32 to 78 cents a bushel. If aeration equipment is eliminated in the steel buildings the cost will be about the same for the two type structures. Of course, the cost runs less for shelled corn; about 31 to 52 cents a bushel when stored in round steel bins. Prices may vary in your area, due to price increases and other factors, but these figures will give you a basis from which to estimate.

Mechanical Drying

The drying of grain in storage is receiving more and more attention. Drying with unheated air is, under many conditions, satisfactory and relatively inexpensive. The methods is dependent upon favorable weather conditions, and is slower than with the use of heated air. However, there are no fuel costs, and the cost of equipment is relatively low. In addition to ducts or perforated floor, only a crop drying fan is needed. Ordinary ventilating fans are not satisfactory.

Grain can be dried rapidly with heated air in any kind of weather. However, there is a fuel cost, and the equipment is more expensive than for unheated air. There are a number of portable crop driers on the market. Each drier consists essentially of a power-driven fan, a heater, and safety controls. These are assembled as a unit and mounted on skids or rubber-tire trailer.

Controlled drying fits in with modern production, harvesting, and handling methods. It overcomes the problems arising from the use of grain combines and mechanical corn harvesters—equipment that gets the crops out of the field quickly but often dangerously wet.

A number of factors will influence your drying costs. These may range from about two to six cents a bushel for corn with unheated air, and from about five to 15 cents a bushel with heated air. Usually a large volume of corn must be handled to make drying pay.

Sanitation and Losses in Storage

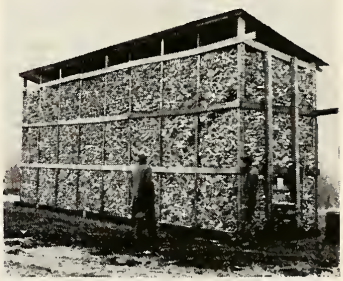
If you are planning to store grain, don't overlook the problem of sanitation and loss during storage. As you might suspect, cleanliness in grain begins on the farm! Insects, birds, rats, and other rodents that get into stored grain cause enormous losses. You can help cut these losses by making sure that all the grain you store and handle is clean. Here is how it's done:

1. Keep rats and mice out with better storage construction. Poison and trap rodents and clean up places where they hide and live.
2. Keep insects out. Fumigate old stored grain. Before storing new grain, get rid of insects by cleaning the bins and areas surrounding them. Spray bins with insecticides.
3. Use screens to keep out birds and poultry. Use half-inch mesh hardware cloth or similar material over all windows and other openings.

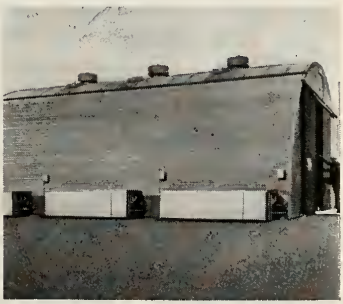
Adequate storage buildings have long been a problem on many farms. You will need them, however, if you are to market your grain when prices are best. They may require a big cash outlay at first but chances are they will bring good cash returns over the years.

Photos courtesy USDA; Stran-Steel Corp.

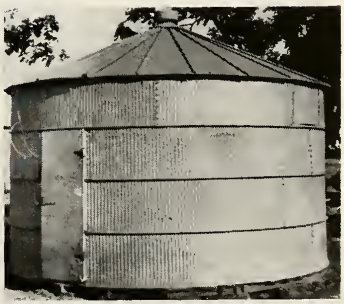
Temporary cribs give ample protection to corn for a limited time if well constructed. However, this type is not suitable for warm, humid climates.



Wood cribs can be built at lower cost from timbers cut from your own farm. An Idaho farmer built this grain bin of 2 x 4's. It holds 8,000 bu. wheat.



This type of building can be used for other purposes when not needed for grain storage. The drying equipment is on the side. It uses unheated air.



Round steel grain bins offer a good type of storage. Construction cost varies according to size; larger bins cost less per bushel, small ones more.

Come and Get It!

By B. E. Gingery

HAVE YOU EVER HELPED prepare for a barbecue? It can be a lot of fun even though there is a great deal of work attached to it, especially if you take on a barbecuing as large as the one Future Farmers staged at Ainsworth, Nebraska. They received the assignment of barbecuing 1,300 pounds of boned beef—and that's a lot of bull!

But they came through with flying colors. When the Future Farmers had finished, an estimated crowd of 3,000 had consumed 7,800 barbecued beef sandwiches. Needless to say, the product was well received by those present and their work brought added recognition to the FFA.

Here is how the Chapter went about doing the job and just reading about it will probably make you hungry. Advisor W. J. Holmes, who is a member of the agricultural committee of the Chamber of Commerce, felt that the activity was a natural for the FFA Chapter to assist in sponsoring. The offer was discussed by officers and members at a special meeting, and accepted.

Then came planning the event which was one of the most difficult tasks. After several meetings of the executive committee, FFA President Charles Mefford appointed nine other committees. They included a group to dig pits, contact persons for wood, haul wood, fire pits, bone meat, wrap meat, guard pits, uncover pits, and haul the meat to the city park where the barbecue was to be held. All 53 members of the Chapter assisted in the preparation.

Maybe this will give you an idea of the size of the job. The 12-man committee for hauling wood carried 10 pick-up loads gathered from six different ranches. Several meetings after school were devoted to collecting wood and one run was made to a ranch 30 miles out.

Nearly 75 percent of all wood used was seasoned oak about four inches in diameter and the remainder was green. The seasoned oak made excellent coals and the green oak prevented the fire from burning out rapidly.

In the meantime a six-man committee was busy digging two pits three feet by 12 feet by 40 inches. They were located in the ball park because of dry weather and the danger of fire. Here the committee would be near a source of water, and the scars left by the fire would not be noticeable from the road. After completion the pits were covered over with sheets of tin, followed by a dirt covering of two to three inches to hold the tin in place and to prevent water seepage in case of rain.

Next came barbecuing the meat. At four o'clock in the afternoon preceding the day of celebration, fires were started in the pits. They were continuously attended until 9:45, at which time the depth of the red-hot coals had reached 27 inches. Twenty-four to 26 inches of hot coals were deemed sufficient to do the barbecuing job.

While the committee was firing the pits, another group of business men and FFA members were in the vo-ag classroom boning beef, applying liquid smoke, salt and pepper, and wrapping the meat with muslin and burlap. The boned beef was cut into 20-pound chunks and wrapped first with muslin, then an outer wrap of burlap. FFA members had previously cut clean burlap sacks into two sections for this purpose. Before moving the meat to the pits the outer wrap of burlap was dipped in water and re-wrapped around the chunks.

These were placed directly into the live coals. The pits were again covered with the sheets of tin, followed by a covering of two to three inches of dirt to seal and insulate the pits and to hold in the heat.

A guard was placed on the pit at ten o'clock that night and a three-member guard committee stayed on duty until six o'clock the following morning, when they were relieved. The pits were uncovered just 12 hours after the barbecuing began, and the steaming chunks of beef were loaded in tubs and delivered to the serving committee at the city park. And to quote an old phrase, "a good time was had by all."

As a result of the event the public became better acquainted with the FFA program, farmer-rancher-businessman relationships were improved, and the Chamber of Commerce awarded the Ainsworth Chapter a citation for outstanding service to the community.

In the words of Chapter President Mefford, "The rewards far exceeded the efforts put forth. It is the first barbecue of this size held in the community, but you can bet it won't be the last!"

Part of the crowd of nearly 3,000 people who enjoyed some 7,800 barbecued beef sandwiches prepared and served by the Ainsworth, Nebraska, FFA Chapter.

Rifle Practice

By John W. Courtney, Jr.
Virginia Rifle and Revolver Association

MAYBE YOU FELLOWS with plenty of hunting space never thought of holding a rifle tournament, but it can be loads of fun. This is certainly true when you pit your marksmanship against the skill of some fellow Future Farmer.

Gerald Jackowski, FFA member at West, Point, Virginia, thought so and here is what he did about it. Gerald, who is a member of the high school rifle squad, went to Chapter Advisor S. U. Ferguson and suggested that a rifle tournament be conducted for the Tidewater FFA Federation.

Mr. Ferguson discussed the matter with his principal and other advisors in the Federation. They decided in favor of the project and called me in. Though a local pharmacist by profession, I am also a National Rifle Association Instructor and the opportunity to assist in the planning and operation of the tournament was eagerly accepted. At the next meeting of the Tidewater Federation the project was approved and plans were made for the tournament.

The first tournament was conducted in May of 1955 at the West Point Armory and Recreation Center. Five of the eight chapters that make up the Tidewater Federation entered three-man teams in the event. Teams came from West Point, Mathews, Charles City, Gloucester, and Middlesex.

Co-sponsors of this tournament were the West Point FFA Chapter and the West Point High School Rifle Club. Members of the rifle club acted as range officers and statistical officers and I served as supervisor.

Any sights desired were used on .22 caliber rifles and the course of fire was 10 shots prone on a ground hog target and 10 shots standing on a crow target. A perpetual trophy was procured for this annual affair and the West Point Chapter, as winner of the tournament, was the first to have its name engraved thereon. In addition, members of the top three teams received bronze medals.

When the event was held this year two changes were made. First, targets were ones with a bull's eye, rather than the outline of an animal; and second, iron sights were used instead of iron or telescopic sights. West Point, with its range facilities, continued as sponsor. Pleasant Hill and King William Chapters joined the five other chapters for this year's event. Again the trophy was won by West Point and the members of the top three teams received medals.

Although the tournament was not registered with the National Rifle Association, the NRA rules were used in controlling the range, in scoring, and in posting the scores, and in the mailing of official bulletins to each of the chapters.

Should your chapter, district, or state be interested in a similar event it is felt certain that the NRA would be most encouraging and cooperative in its development. And besides being more fun to shoot in groups than alone, it's a good way to keep your aim keen for the hunting season this fall and winter!

The author is shown presenting trophy to West Point Advisor S. U. Ferguson, and winning rifle team members John Gore, Joe Staniuf, and Simms Hodges.

Can You Top This?

McCoy Fowler, Ivor, Virginia, has a record in hog production that will be hard to beat. It started his first year in vocational agriculture when he bought a ten-week old purebred Yorkshire gilt from the FFA Chapter sow project. His herd record now stands with a nine litter average of 12 pigs farrowed and 10.4-plus raised.

Young Fowler credits his success to good management at farrowing time with good feeding practices. He keeps an infra-red heat bulb in one corner of the farrowing shelter and says "pigs go for it like ducks to water."

Good breeding is another important factor and the Future Farmer solves the problem by using the Chapter boar.

Care and Repair Save Dads' Money

FARMERS in Mercer County, Ohio, have little trouble keeping their equipment in good shape—if they happen to have sons attending vocational agriculture classes at Coldwater High School. There, Future Farmers "borrow" their dads' machinery for shop projects and welcome nothing more than a rake, spreader, corn picker, or most any piece of farm machinery in need of repair or "tune up."

Typical of the jobs undertaken is the recent face-lifting given to a 16-year-old horse-drawn manure spreader brought in by Jim Snider from his dad's 40-acre farm near Coldwater. A couple of weeks' work and the old chariot looked like it was fresh off the showroom floor!

The whole project cost only $2.72 for new parts and a couple of dollars for paint, and the class of freshmen who did the job got a lot of valuable experience. When back in one shiny piece the spreader was returned to the Snider farm, looking fit for at least another 16 years of service.

During Coldwater High's integrated four-year shop program, students work on whatever seems most important at the time. Spring may see hay tools coming in, while a corn picker might be an early fall project. The Future Farmers also have their individual projects such as pig hurdles, brooders, tool boxes, and the like. During the four years, Advisor Jerry Vogt points out, the students get a good full year of farm shop that should serve them well come the day they operate their own farms.

Photos courtesy New Idea

BEFORE

AFTER

Our FFA Travelers

Anken

Haid

Hall

Hanna

DREAMS OF FOREIGN travel will come true for four Future Farmers of America late this spring when they leave the United States for a three-month visit with Young Farmers in the British Isles.

The four are Stanley M. Hanna, Forest City, Iowa; Gordon Hall, Chandler, Arizona; Johnnie Haid, Siloam Springs, Arkansas, and Charles W. Anken, Holland Patent, New York. They are the official FFA representatives for the 1956 exchange program with the Young Farmers Clubs of Great Britain.

The boys will sail from New York on May 30 aboard the liner *Queen Elizabeth*. While in Britain they will visit the famous Royal Show and tour London, and other scenic spots of the Isles. Most of the Future Farmers' time, however, will be spent visiting on the home farms of the British Young Farmers.

Their tour of the Isles carries through June, July, and August. Early in September they will again board the *Queen Elizabeth* for home. Meanwhile, four British Young Farmers will come to this country to visit Future Farmers, spending most of their time in Iowa, Arizona, Arkansas, and New York. They are Peter Harrison and Robert Fleming of England, and John Kendrick and John Williams of Wales. They sailed from Britain May 4 on the *Britannic* and will remain in the United States until after the National FFA Convention in October.

A unique cooperative agreement between the FFA and the Young Farmers Clubs of Great Britain eliminates much of the "dollar exchange" problem that might be encountered in a student exchange program. The Young Farmers Clubs pay ocean travel expenses of the Britishers. When they arrive in the U. S. their travel expenses here are paid by the national FFA organization and the state associations they visit.

Likewise, the FFA pays the expenses of the Future Farmer representatives until they arrive in England, and their return-home expenses. While the boys are in Britain their expenses will be paid by the British Young Farmers.

Each of the four Future Farmers going to Britain have outstanding records of leadership and farming. Charles Anken, as most of you will recall, served as vice president for the North Atlantic Region last year. Stanley Hanna has just completed a term as president of the Iowa State FFA Association, while Gordon Hall has been secretary of the Arizona Association and is an American Farmer. Johnnie Haid was Star State Farmer of Arkansas in 1954, has held several chapter and federation FFA offices, and is currently president of the student body at Arkansas Polytechnic College. We'll all be looking forward to hearing more about the adventures of these Future Farmers this summer!

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Make Water Work for You

AN UNBEATABLE combination in the growing of crops is fertilizer and irrigation. And now some farmers are teaming them another way. They're letting irrigation water do their fertilizer distributing job for them.

Though the practice isn't new, information about its usage is relatively limited. Soil Conservation Service officials tell us, however, that it is being used in a number of areas, particularly in the West, and that improvements are being made right along. This method of applying fertilizer saves labor and equipment, and often gets quicker response from plants than with the usual dry fertilizers. But before you go running off to make the switch-over there are some facts you should know!

Specialists report that most fertilizers can be applied to any crop through irrigation water at any time during the growing season. Nitrogen and potash fertilizers lend themselves best to this method of application. Out in the West farmers are applying gypsum with furrow irrigation and now some of the newer forms of phosphate can go through your sprinkler.

Liquid fertilizers seem especially adapted to application through the irrigation system. Although liquid application of fertilizer is not extensive as yet in comparison with total fertilizer usage, the market is expanding steadily and rapidly. This is brought about in part by the fact that you can now get a complete fertilizer in liquid form. It's a liquid mix containing all three of the basic plant nutrients: nitrogen, phosphorous, and potassium.

Available information indicates that several methods are used for applying the fertilizer with the irrigation water. The border, basin, furrow, and sprinkler systems are best adapted. Wild flooding, corrugation, and subirrigation systems are generally unsatisfactory. The method used must be one that insures uniform water application so that the fertilizer will be distributed evenly over the field.

Here is how this method operates with sprinkler irrigation. The fertilizer is introduced into the system towards the end of the sprinkler period to prevent loss from leaching. Time for fertilizer application will vary but should take from 10 to 30 minutes. Then there is a wash-off period for about the same period of time, to wash off the plants and to clean out the pipelines, pumps, and valves. If nozzles are ⅛-inch or larger in diameter there is little possibility of clogging.

Farmers have tried several methods of adding materials to water. These vary from accurately metering solution into a measured water flow to placing bags of fertilizer or loose powder in streams and allowing it to be gradually dissolved. With liquid fertilizer, the easiest way is to bleed directly into irrigation water. Tanks can be set up at low cost and feeding can easily be metered as required.

The experts say that dry fertilizer should be dissolved in water in a barrel or other suitable container and introduced into the pipeline while irrigation water is being applied. If you use a

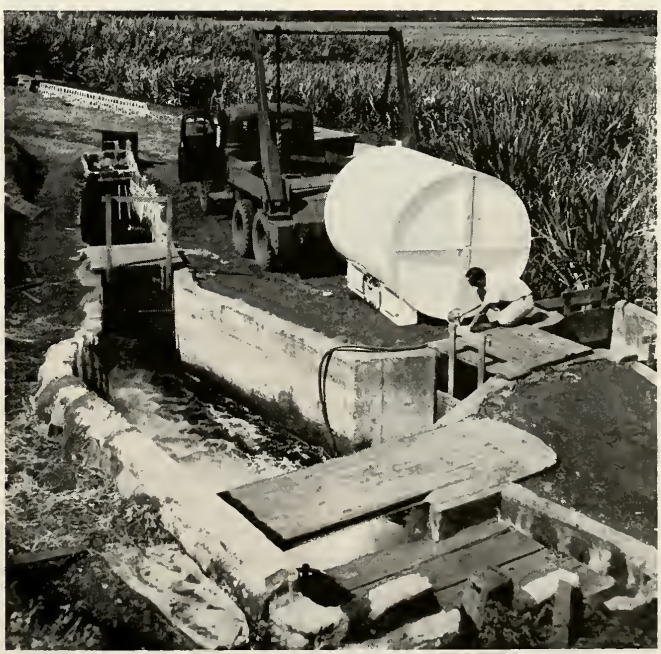

Photo courtesy Brea Chemicals, Inc.

This scene shows anhydrous ammonia being applied through irrigation water.

WHAT EVERY FARMER SHOULD KNOW about liquid mixed fertilizers

For close row work this rig has fertilizer tank mounted in rear, knives in front. You can buy, rent or make liquid fertilizer rigs.

Now—Complete Liquid Fertilizers: Today, thanks to Monsanto's phosphatic fertilizer solution, you can get *complete* liquid fertilizers—that is, containing nitrogen, phosphorus and potash—from your local liquid fertilizer formulator.

Full Range of Grades Available: Over 100 grades of liquid fertilizers are now formulated in the U.S. and Canada. Such popular grades as 8-24-0, 20-10-0, 15-10-5 and 10-10-10, and many others to suit your needs.

Trouble-Free Handling, Spraying: Because Monsanto phosphatic fertilizer solution balances with other ingredients, you can now buy *neutral* noncorrosive liquid fertilizers. Such fertilizers have no unpleasant or dangerous fumes, feed evenly and freely through your applicators.

Apply Pesticides with Fertilizer: Your local mixer or dealer can advise you on how to economize by applying insecticides and herbicides at the same time you fertilize.

Many Types of Applicators Used: You can choose among gravity or air pressure systems; tractor-mounted or trailer tanks; spray booms or injection shanks on tillage or planter attachments—any of which you can buy, rent or make.

Year-Round Convenience: With liquid fertilizer you can broadcast ahead of plowing, inject with planting and side dress.

Mixers, Dealers Offer Many Aids: Most offer custom application and also rent do-it-yourself equipment. Since their formulating plants are in your community, they are able and willing to advise you on the best ways to use liquid fertilizer.

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centrifugal-type pump, the solution is taken into the intake line. With a deep-well turbine the solution must be forced into the discharge line under pressure which is greater than that in the irrigation system.

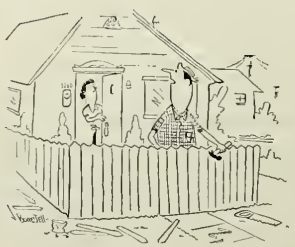
The so-called "two-valve" method used with centrifugal pumps illustrates one of the simplest and most common ways of injecting fertilizer. To use this method a valve and hose is provided on the discharge side of the pump to supply water to a 55-gallon drum where the fertilizer is mixed. A second valve and hose is provided on the solution side of the pump through which the mixture is drawn into the system. You can regulate the rate of entry by means of the valve on the suction side of the pump.

There are still a few problems that develop with the use of certain fertilizers that must be worked on. Anhydrous ammonia is one example. Although it is extensively applied in water, some say that it is not satisfactorily used with a sprinkler system because of the loss of nitrogen. Others have reported a foliage burn used in a sprinkler system.

In California, phosphoric acid is widely used in water application but it is reportedly corrosive to handle. Some difficulties have been experienced, too, in getting good penetration in highly calcareous soil. Since dry phosphorus fertilizers are only partly soluble in water, some experts recommend that they be applied before or at planting time.

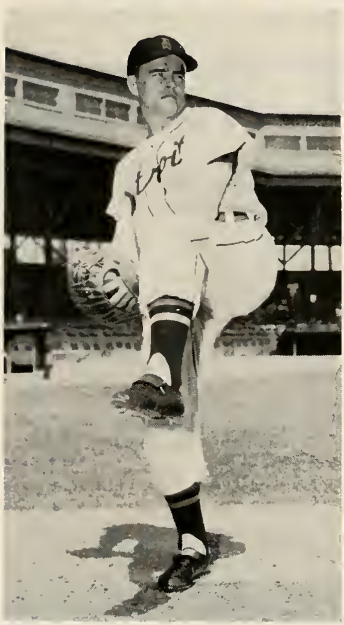
As a general rule most nitrogn fertilizers are readily dissolved in water and may be applied through irrigation water as long as they do not contain free ammonia. Potash can also be applied with irrigation water. It works best when additional applications are needed during the growing season.

Applying fertilizer with irrigation water is appealing since it takes a lot of backache and drudgery out of one of the farm's hardest jobs. Irrigation increases the need for more fertilizer so maybe this is the answer to getting it there with the least effort. However, just as an irrigation system must be tailored for the farm, so must the application of fertilizer be fitted to the individual situation. But it does have big possibilities!



"Nothing was said about a gate!"

Sportrait



IF YOU HAD been around the Detroit Tigers' spring training headquarters in Lakeland, Florida, this spring you would have seen a right-handed pitcher working out just as hard as any rookie. Ned Franklin Garver does everything in this manner. He plays the game all the way.

Garver was born and reared on a farm in Ney, Ohio, and as a boy worked for his dad on the family farm. He studied vocational agriculture while attending Washington High School and was a member of the FFA Chapter there. Aside from farming, Ned's main interest has been, of course, baseball. His father had been a pitcher in the local league at Ney and undoubtedly encouraged Ned in his early years.

After returning home from the Navy in 1944, Ned signed with the now defunct St. Louis Browns of the American League. His first stop was with Newark of the class D Ohio State League. He literally burned this league up, for in pitching 245 innings in 32 games he compiled a record of 21 wins against only eight losses, with a very respectable earned run average of 1.21. He registered 221 strike-outs in the 245 innings pitched. And he was no push over at the plate either, as his batting average was .400 that year.

From Newark in 1945 he went to Toledo, a class A club that was a little advanced for Ned. After pitching in 31 games for five wins and eight losses he was sent down to the Elmira team where he finished the season with a record of three wins, one loss. The next year saw Ned in San Antonio, and in 1947 after a 17-win 14-loss record he was called up to the St. Louis Browns. This was his first introduction to the American League and he has been in it ever since. From '48 to '50, the declining years of the Browns, Garver pitched in 116 games and received credit for 32 wins.

A year later he really hit his stride, winning 20 games and losing only 12 with a cellar team. At one time during the season he had actually won half the team's victories! It was reported that team manager Zack Taylor called him the best player, including best pitcher, fielder, baserunner, and even the best hitter! He was picked for the American League All-Star team in 1951 and received the honor of being the starting pitcher. He held the National League to one hit in the three innings he pitched.

A sore arm caused Ned to be traded to the Detroit Tigers in August, 1952. He was to pitch only one game for the Tigers that year, which he won against his old team, the Browns. His career was almost halted by his ailment but after much treatment, a great deal of patience and determination, he came back in 1953 to win 11 games against as many losses for a .500 percentage. In the '54 season he pitched in 35 games, compiling a 14-win and 11-loss record with an earned run average of 2.82.

Last season Ned's record after 33 games was 12 wins and 16 losses. In the fielding department he finished with a .950 percentage. He was the best hitting pitcher on the club as he banged out 17 hits for a .224 average. He got his hits at the right time, too, driving in 14 runs.

Ned Garver has never been known to be an over-powering pitcher. In his major league career he has never struck out more than 93 batters in one season. It has been said that he is a pitcher who is always experimenting and studying the batters. His patience in this has shown itself as Ned is considered one of the best of the Detroit mound staff today.

When Ned winds up his major league career he will go back to the farm, as outside of his baseball playing time he has devoted his life to farming. His baseball career has done much to enhance his opportunities in agriculture as he has purchased several farms near his home town. Even after Ned retires from pro baseball you will probably still see the name Garver in the baseball world. Ned's 13-year-old son, Donald, is very interested in the game!

For Prolonged Operation at Constant Speed, Choose RED SEAL... It's Built for the Job

Sprinkler irrigation system on the Wilson farm, Lexington, Nebraska. Continental Red Seal Model M-363 operating on natural gas drives the deep well pump.

There's a big difference between rolling a car over a smooth highway, with frequent rests and plenty of coasting, and dragging a heavy stream of water up from the depths of the earth, hour after hour, day after day, and week after week. That's why it pays, when laying out your irrigation program, to choose power engineered and built for the really tough jobs. Not only do you save in maintenance costs by choosing the right engine in the first place; you also clinch the advantage of having water where and when you need it, all season long . . . and this may make all the difference between black ink and red. Continental Red Seal irrigation power is the product of engine experience dating from 1902. It is available for use on all standard fuels, including Diesel oil and LPG, and it's backed by service and genuine Red Seal parts from coast to coast.

• • • ®

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CONTINENTAL MOTORS — Powerful as the Nation — AMERICA'S STANDARD

Win a Prize!

Enter The National FUTURE FARMER fishing contest. Nothing to sell! Nothing to buy!

That's right! YOU can win one of 266 prizes! All you have to do is catch a fish and enter the contest. There are 16 grand prizes in addition to 250 copies of *The Fisherman's Handbook*. Any fish you catch is eligible and it doesn't take a giant to win! See the April-May issue of *The National FUTURE FARMER*, page 26, for contest rules and entry blank. Your entry must be postmarked not later than midnight, August 1, 1956!

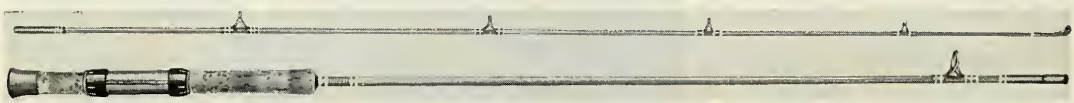
Prizes, in addition to ones shown on this page, include a casting outfit, Horrocks-Ibbotson spinning reel, Airex spinning reel, Stratton-Terstegge tackle box, Burgess utility light, Ocean City assorted lures, and Sunset lines. Plus . . . a copy of *The Fisherman's Handbook* to the first 250 contestants, regardless of the size of their fish!

First Prize

This Johnson Sea-Horse 5½ h.p. motor, traditional fisherman's favorite, has forward, neutral, and reverse shifts. It can be manually or remote operated!

Second Prize

Second prize is this Remington "Sportsman '48" shotgun. It is a three-shot 16 gauge automatic and what a pleasure hunting will be this fall with this beauty to take along!



Fourth Prize

You will find fishing a joy with this South Bend spinning outfit! The SpinCast reel has a convenient non-reversing crank click-control. The rod has a "Fast-Lock" reel seat.

Third Prize

You can photograph that big one with this Argus Super 75 Color Camera Kit, in color or black and white! It takes 12 pictures, 2¼" by 2¼" on any standard No. 620 size roll.

Fifth Prize

Some lucky winner will receive this Remington "60" Deluxe electric shaver! And it can be yours free as a winner in this contest! Shaving will be a pleasure for you with it.

You have to put your lure in the right spot to

CATCH THE BEAUTIES

By Matt Thomas

SIMPLE SIMON made history by fishing in a pail of water. But remember this—he didn't catch any fish! And if you don't put your bait or lure in a productive spot, you might as well pull up a stool and fish with Simon.

You'll have company, of course. Check with your conservation department and you'll find out that 10 percent of the fishermen catch 90 percent of the fish. They know *where* to fish.

You'll also learn that most of our fishing waters—and particularly our farm ponds—are underfished rather than overfished.

They contain too many fish. Unless some of them are caught regularly, they become too numerous and are stunted in growth. It's like thinning a row of carrots so that those remaining can grow big. And in the case of fish, the bigger they are the more battle you'll get . . . the more fun you'll have catching them.

Your conservation department will encourage you to catch more fish. Chances are they'll help all they can—because, with some exceptions, the more fish you catch, the better you'll make the fishing.

So where do you find fish? Like us, fish have two important needs—food and shelter. You'll catch them most consistently in spots which satisfy both needs.

Biologists refer to this as the *edge effect*. You can get a good illustration of this by taking a walk someday and looking for birds—of all kinds, that is. You'll discover that they're scarce in the middle of a field, and that they're also scarce in the middle of a woods. But along the edge, where the field and the woods meet, you'll find birds of all kinds. Here they have plenty of food, and they also have places to hide.

Now this doesn't mean, of course, that you'll find the most fish near the bank. When you think of edge with respect to fish, you must consider only their environment—the water—and the food and protection offered there.

In a stream, for example, fish stay out of the main current ordinarily. You'll find them in the pools, in the sheltered pockets behind logs and rocks—in places which offer them protection. But you'll also find them toward the upper end of a pool where food is washed into the quiet water by the current and on the side of a rock or a log where the water eddies and food comes to rest. In ponds and lakes, too, fish are most common near an obstruction, which may not be visible above the water, or in a place where they gather to feed.

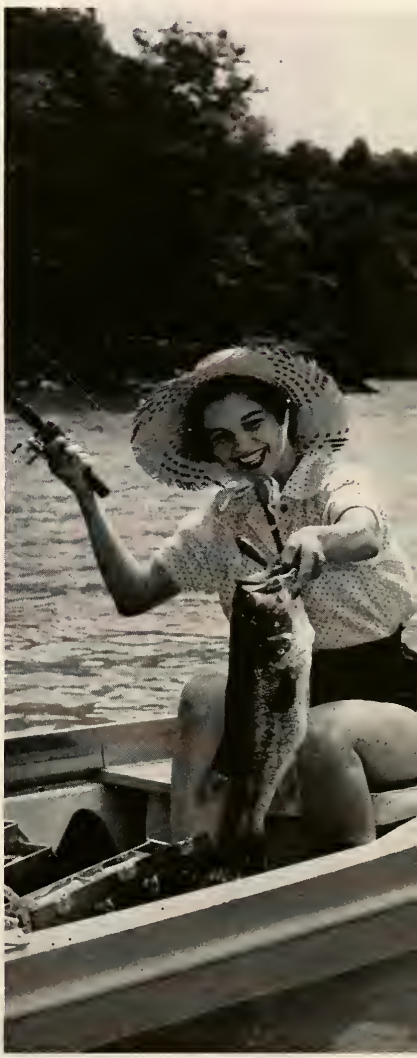
These are spots which you learn by making a study of the water where you fish. Soon selecting the right place to put your bait or lure becomes a habit.

Don't be afraid to ask questions. Find out where fishermen have their best luck, but don't depend on one man's answer. He may not catch fish consistently. Ask a lot of fishermen and plot their answers on a map. Eventually your map will show a definite pattern of the best fishing spots.

Remember, too, that fish move about. They tend to eat heartily for breakfast, have a light midday snack, and then eat a big meal again in the evening. This varies with the species and also with the season, but it's the general pattern. In the month of June, just after spawning, fish are hungriest.

During the summer months, fish tend to stay in deeper, cooler water in the heat of the day, but they move into the shallows early in the morning and late in the evening to feed. They spawn in shallow water in the spring, and in winter they go to deeper water again where it's really warmer.

Catching fish is not luck. It's a science compounded of common sense and experience. And you don't catch fish by being a Simple Simon. You have to fish where there are fish to catch.



"Speaking of the Marlins, that brother of yours is some shakes! I'd like to have a dozen like him, but you're . . .

The Next Best

By Leonard Keller

THE BATTER cut savagely at the ball as it whizzed past him. His body dropped to the dirt beside home plate.

"Stuh-rike two!" the umpire yelled. Jimmie Moore picked himself up and slapped chalk from his gray pants. He adjusted his glasses on his long, thin nose and his dark eyes swept in the runners on first and second. All he had to do was connect with one, and the Red Wings had the last exhibition game against the Marlins on ice. But this new stance Thors had insisted on wasn't panning out.

Jimmie wiped beads of perspiration from his face with his sleeve and watched the Marlin hurler wind up. He gripped his yellow wood until it hurt his fingers as the horsehide came at him. He cut at the ball again, and felt the solid contact go through his powerful arms as the ball sailed high over the third baseman's head. Jimmie dug his chin into his chest and pumped his arms as he raced to the base line.

He heard Chuck Thors, the manager, yell from the coach's box, "Keep goin'."

Jimmie nipped the corner of the sack and dug his spikes into the loose dirt as he cut sharply for second. A weak unbelieving cry left his lips when he saw the ball drop into the waiting glove of his brother, Bill, in left field. That made the third time today he had hit directly into Bill's hands.

"Nine to seven, let's hold 'em!" Jimmie heard Thors yell at him.

Jimmie passed Bill on his way to left field, and it was like looking into a mirror, he thought. They were both tall, broad shouldered, and dark with the exception that Jimmie wore glasses.

"Which one of us do you think Lora liked the best on that one?" Bill chided. "Keep trying, kid, some day you might knock it over my head."

Jimmie's eyes narrowed behind his glasses as he watched Bill jog away. Why did he have to mention Lora? He

Go Ahead

AND CELEBRATE!

WHEN you have an anniversary it's time to celebrate! And that's what a number of FFA chapters across the nation are doing. They have found that anniversaries are a good time to call attention to the achievements of the past—and objectives of the future; a good time to get in some public relations work for their local chapters and the FFA.

Two successful celebrations have been brought to our attention recently. The Newman, California, Chapter marked their 25th birthday with a Silver Anniversary Homecoming Banquet. Attending the event were W. L. Norton, the Chapter's first advisor, and 15 of the first 34 Chapter members. Also present were 17 past presidents from the 25 years, as well as over 100 of the 375 former members. All four of the former advisors attended, too.

The Chapter found that most of the former Future Farmers still live within 25 miles of Newman while some came over 200 miles to attend the celebration. They also learned that all but a few are still farming or are in related occupations.

In Minnesota, the Fairmont Chapter climaxed their 20-year history with an anniversary celebration. Some 300 persons who have participated in FFA activities in the past were present and many prominent men in business and agriculture came to extend their greetings to the Chapter.

Many former FFA members and all five advisors who had taught at Fairmont attended the gathering held in the high school auditorium. Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture in Minnesota, Edward Slettom, a former advisor at Fairmont, was one of the featured speakers.

The *Fairmont Daily Sentinel* published a four-page special edition while radio station KSUM Fairmont broadcasted the entire hour and one-half anniversary program direct from the auditorium. The program concluded with a luncheon served through the courtesy of local banks and the Junior and Senior Chambers of Commerce.

President Joe Perry showing the Silver Anniversary cake of Newman Chapter.

Advisor J. H. Tschetter lights candles on huge 20th Anniversary cake while Fairmont officers and members look on.

Lilly

REPORT TO AGRICULTURAL LEADERS

'Stilbosol' plus protein... puts more meat on market cattle

Feeding tests show need for ample protein in ration to get full gain-boosting benefits from 'Stilbosol'

Most cattlemen have watched 'Stilbosol' prove itself as a great beef gain-booster. New evidence indicates that top gains come by taking advantage of the 'Stilbosol'-protein partnership. Ohio State University scientists recently ran a series of feeding tests that proved you must keep the nutritional pipe line filled if you expect to get the most for your feed dollar.

Six groups of steers were fed a high grain ration for 84 days. Three of the six groups (controls) received different amounts of protein supplement without 'Stilbosol.' The other three groups had 10 milligrams per day of 'Stilbosol' added to the same basic rations. Some important facts show up in this comparison of results:

	Controls			'Stilbosol'-fed		
No Steers	7	7	7	7	7	7
Protein suppl. per head daily	None	¾ lb.	1½ lbs.	None	¾ lb.	1½ lbs.
Av. daily gain (lbs.)	2.00	2.14	2.37	1.97	2.59	2.85
% increase in daily gain	—	7%	18.5%	—	31.5%	44.7%

This experiment gives the cattle feeder two very important facts: 1. Protein supplement itself can produce extra beef. 2. 'Stilbosol' plus protein is *more than twice as powerful* in its ability to produce extra pounds of beef.

How will you use 'Stilbosol' in 1956?

Around 6,000,000 cattle were 'Stilbosol'-fed in 1955. If you are not yet using 'Stilbosol'-fortified supplements, talk it over with your feed supplier. He can show you the advantages of feeding 'Stilbosol' to get more beef at less cost and, in that way, help you increase your beef-feeding profits.

Stilbosol
(Diethylstilbestrol Premix, Lilly)
Lilly

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ELI LILLY AND COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, INDIANAPOLIS 6, INDIANA

knew how Jimmie felt about her. But that was Bill, he had never shown much interest in a girl until Jimmie started dating her. Just a lot of fun he used to say when Jimmie would call his hand. And that other crack—he didn't care if he ever hit one over Bill's head. Jimmie didn't want to be anything like him. He had decided that a long time ago when they played sand-lot ball together.

Barstowe wound up for the pitch to Boyle and Jimmie's body tensed with readiness. His breath leaked through his drawn lips as the umpire's raucous voice drifted to the outfield for a called strike. Next pitch Boyle whacked a screamer between short and third, and Jimmie raced in to scoop it from the grass. He fired to Ford at second and Boyle held up on first.

Giles, the Marlin center-fielder, beat out his bunt and Boyle scampered to second. The next man up slammed one high into left field and Jimmie chased it. He took the fly over his shoulder, wheeled and fired it to the cut-off man in one movement.

His face remained sober when the left field stand roared their approval. But that was nothing, he had seen Bill do that at least once in every game. All he had done was prevent the Marlin runners from scoring. He had to do more than that to get over this temporary slump as Thors called it.

A rumbling murmur started from the crowd behind the wire screen and spread to the bleachers. Jimmie watched Bill saunter out of the dugout toward the plate. He scowled as Bill doffed his cap and pointed his bat toward him. Who the devil did he think he was, Babe Ruth?

As Jimmie moved back to the shadows of the left field fence he wondered whose team Lora was rooting for right now. Jimmie hoped the veteran hurler would walk Bill and then try for a double play on the next man as Barstowe threw Bill a waster. But the hope died in his heart when he saw Bill swing at the next pitch. The ball was sailing above the stadium when the dull thud of the bat reached Jimmie's ears. He waited directly in line with the gleaming horsehide. The noise was deafening all around him.

"Come on down!," he yelled. But this was old stuff to him. It was going over the fence, and there wasn't anything he could do about it. How many times, he wondered, was he going to have to taste the bitterness of Bill's booming bat? That ended the exhibition game gloriously for Bill, Jimmie thought, removing his glasses and rubbing his blood-shot eyes.

Jimime wasn't going to get anywhere as long as he stayed in the same league with Bill. If he hit .400, the fans would credit Bill with teaching him. They did that now, and Bill had never taught him a thing about baseball.

"Hey, Jimmie."

Jimmie looked up as he neared the dugout. Chuck Thors came toward him. He was a big, rawboned man with a constant five o'clock shadow beard, and two deep lines running from his brown eyes to his granite jaw.

"You changed your stance that last time. Why?" he asked. "You'll never get over your slump if you change every time you get in trouble."

"I wanted those runs, Chuck, I'm sorry."

Thors' sweaty arm wrapped around Jimmie and it felt clammy around his neck.

"Don't worry," Thors encouraged, "you'll snap out of it with tomorrow's rest. We'll take the Marlins in the opener."

"Yeah," Jimmie said without conviction. He feared this slump would be more than just temporary as long as he remained in the league. A cold chill raced through his body at the thought that it could become permanent. That would mean the minors, and then his contemplated marriage to Lora Mason would go down the drain.

"Speaking of the Marlins," Thors

ON THE FARM or in school, healthy curiosity digs deep for realities and uncovers facts of great variety and daily usefulness.

And many a young man (older ones too) who investigates work 'n' play clothes discovers with joy the easier comfort of Anvil Brand.

Graduated sizes for proper fit; sanforized materials; liberally cut to prevent binding and allow free muscle action; reinforced and stoutly stitched to assure lasting service.

Examine the various styles of Anvil garments at your favorite store and put their top quality to test in actual wear.

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HARD TO BEAT

Since 1899

It pays to be curious about garments such as Westerns, work and sport shirts, work pants, slacks, dungarees and other clothes you depend on for long, comfortable wear. And rely on Anvil Brand to make good in a big way!

ANVIL BRAND FACTORIES

HIGH POINT, N. C.

was still talking, "that brother of yours is some shakes. I'd like to have a dozen like him, but you're the next best," he laughed.

The next best. That's all he would ever be, just because his name was Moore. It didn't matter where he went, he would be the brother of Bill Moore.

Jimmie sat down heavily on the bench in front of his locker. His eyes roamed the locker room with its littered bandages and towels hanging limp all over. The irritating smell of liniment made his eyes burn, and he suddenly hated everything around him. He wished he was already dressed and in some quiet spot with Lora. A smile stole across his face as he thought of how her nose crinkled when she laughed. He jumped slightly as Stauffer, the catcher, clapped him hard on the back.

"Too bad, Jimmie," Stauffer grinned, "you couldn't get goin' with us in the sixth inning. We'd of taken them easily."

"Yeah," Jimmie answered. He bent over and began unlacing his battered shoes. He hoped the big catcher would drop the subject.

"Less on form, Stauffer," Jimmie heard Martin chime in, "and that guy might do us some good. Everybody knows he's trying to act like Bill."

There it was again! Trying to act like Bill. He felt the blood rush to his cheeks, and his hands trembled as he kicked off his shoes. Jimmie looked up and saw Martin glaring down at him.

"It's the truth," Martin countered, "why don't you cut it out?"

Jimmie rose, and pulled his shirt-tail out of his pants. "Until Thors says something to me about it, I'm playing that spot. Any objections?"

"Not as long as you're happy. We

"Let's flip for it—last week I went up to collect and no one was there!"

"Competition gives me more for my money

—my refrigerator is a good example!"

Inquiring Reporter: There are bills in Congress that would give *regulated* forms of transportation, such as railroads and some trucks and barges, more freedom to price their services in competition with each other—and with unregulated trucks and barges, too. What do *you* think?

Housewife: Well, what I want to know is — will competition in transportation benefit me? Now when I bought my refrigerator, three different stores competed for my business — and I got a mighty good buy!

Inquiring Reporter: According to a Cabinet Committee appointed by the President, if all forms of transportation were allowed greater freedom to compete with one another in rates, it would mean savings for everyone.

Housewife: I thought so. I remember reading that railroads are often required to set their rates higher than would otherwise be necessary — just to protect their competitors.

Inquiring Reporter: That's right — and the Cabinet Committee recommended that each form of transportation should be allowed to make rates related to its own costs and needs, so long as the rates are not below cost and are not discriminatory.

Housewife: Well, in that case I'm all for competitive freight rates. After all, I pay the freight on everything I buy!

For full information on this important subject, write for the booklet, "Why Not Let Competition Work?"

Association of American Railroads

804-H Transportation Building, Washington 6, D. C.

might need a home run some time. Maybe you'll have Bill get it for us."

The blood drained from Jimmie's lips and his arms trembled as his hands balled into white knuckled fists. "Why you——." He drew in a hissing breath and charged Martin.

Stauffer stepped in front of Jimmie, and pinioned his arms to his sides. "Cut it out, Martin," Stauffer growled. Martin shrugged his shoulders and headed for the door, grinning.

After Jimmie had showered and dressed he stepped out into the late afternoon sun. For the first time today he felt inwardly at ease. He glanced at his wrist watch. Six-thirty. He had an hour to wait before he would see Lora again.

As Jimmie walked into the Diamond Club, he saw Lora waiting for him in their usual booth. He smiled when she crinkled her nose at him, and a warm glow surged through his body. He liked the way her dark hair reflected the multi-colored lights above her head. He was glad, too, that she hadn't cut her hair like most of the other girls had done. Her white dress accented the deep tan of her face and arms.

"May I keep him?"

"Right on time," he announced, slipping his long legs under the table.

"That depends," she smiled. "You missed Bill by minutes."

Bill had introduced him to Lora two months ago, and Jimmie knew his brother had been out with her a few times since then. "Bill?" Jimmie stopped rubbing his glasses, and looked at her. The scent of her cologne drifted across to him, and he thought vaguely of the improvement over the dressing room smells. "What'd he want?"

"He asked me again to marry him," Lora answered.

Jimmie caught his breath, the blood rushed to his neck and face. He didn't know what to say to her. He wasn't going to lie and tell her that he thought Bill was a great guy.

"What was your answer?" His voice choked in his throat.

"I'm here aren't I?" she smiled. "A girl never answers yes until she's sure."

He didn't know how to take her remark. But he suddenly felt lifeless; he had wanted to ask Lora that very same question but he had been afraid of her answer. In the back of his mind he had known for some time that Bill would ask Lora to marry him someday. He had been afraid to ask her to marry him because he feared that she would turn him down for Bill.

A waiter came over then, and they ordered dinner. While they ate, the events of the past hour raced through Jimmie's mind. He was vainly trying to reach a conclusion, when Lora spoke to him.

"Jimmie, let's go to a show tonight."

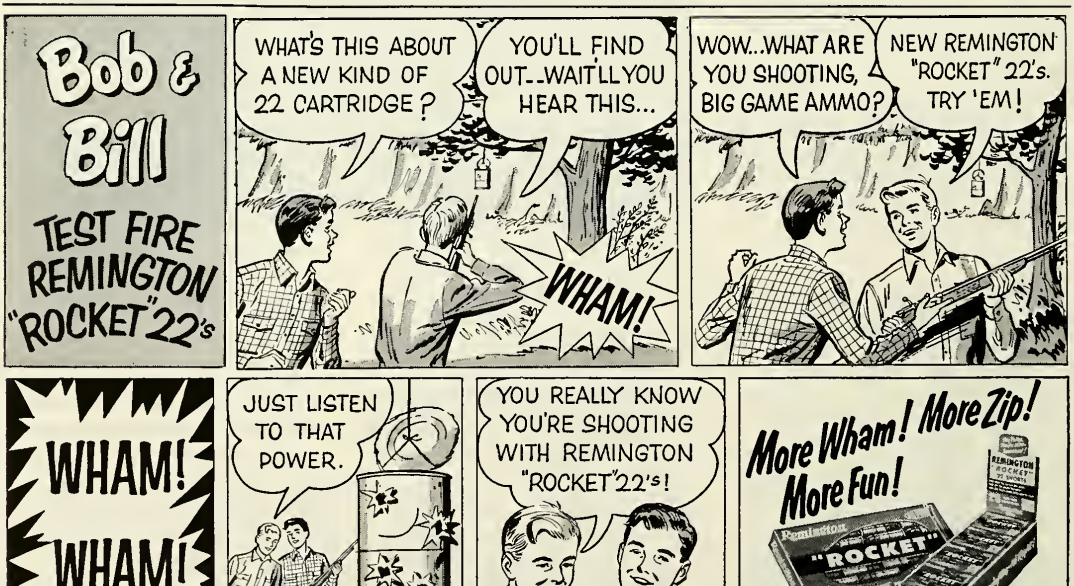
It was late when they left the theatre, and as they walked down the dark, tree-lined street to Lora's apartment, Jimmie's thoughts were still confused. He had to get one thing out of his system before the night was over. He had to know whether she was going to marry Bill, or whether she would consider marrying him.

"Lora," he hesitated. Perspiration popped out over his body, and his throat was dry. "I—that is, well, would you consider another marriage proposal on the same night?"

He felt the warmness of her hand in his. Her hair glinted from the street light overhead, and he held his breath until she answered him.

"Two brothers in one night," she smiled. "Do you two try to out-do each other with girls, too?"

He glanced down at her hastily. He


Bob & Bill
TEST FIRE REMINGTON "ROCKET" 22's
WHAT'S THIS ABOUT A NEW KIND OF 22 CARTRIDGE?
YOU'LL FIND OUT--WAIT'LL YOU HEAR THIS...
WHAM!
WOW...WHAT ARE YOU SHOOTING, BIG GAME AMMO?
NEW REMINGTON "ROCKET" 22's. TRY 'EM!
WHAM!
WHAM!
WHAM!
JUST LISTEN TO THAT POWER.
AND WHAT ACCURACY! DID YOU SEE THAT CAN JUMP?
YOU REALLY KNOW YOU'RE SHOOTING WITH REMINGTON "ROCKET" 22's!
LET'S GET SOME MORE RIGHT AWAY!
More Wham! More Zip! More Fun!
"ROCKET"
SHOOTERS! Try sensational new Remington "Rocket" 22 shorts. Exclusive "Kleanbore" priming—no gun cleaning to spoil the fun! Great for plinking and small game hunting. Come in handy flat pack. Look for this display at your dealer's!
"Rocket" and "Kleanbore" Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. by Remington Arms Company, Inc., Bridgeport 2, Conn.

had hoped she wouldn't take it so lightly. "I'm sorry. Forget it."

"Then you weren't serious?" she asked.

"Certainly, I was. Forget it." They walked in silence the remainder of the distance to her apartment house. He said good-night, and left without any further explanation.

The sun shone brightly, with a breeze blowing in from the harbor on the following day. The Red Wings' stadium was packed to overflowing for the first game of the season against the Marlins. Jimmie stepped out of the shadowy dugout and blinked his eyes at the brightness of the smooth carpet of grass stretching before him in left field.

Bill's voice interrupted his thoughts, as it drifted to him from left field. "Hey, Jim, when we need a few runs, I'll tell the boys to hit 'em to you. You wouldn't let me down, would you?" He laughed. The fans within hearing range guffawed.

Jimmie swore under his breath. "Cut it," Chuck Thors said, "All I want you to do this afternoon is use that new stance."

A half hour later, Jimmie trotted out into left field, and the game got under way. Barstowe burned the first two batters down in order. The third out came on a weak infield fly. That's the way it went for the first three innings, no runs, no hits, and no errors.

In the first half of the fourth, the Marlins broke the ice, and led 1 to 0. The Red Wings retired the side when Knowles tried to lay down a bunt toward third. The 1-0 lead held until the sixth, when the Red Wings came to life. Stauffer started the rally by hitting one deep into left field. Jimmie watched Bill race toward the wall, and then stop. He waited until it bounced back to him before he fired it in. Stauffer pulled up at second.

Barstowe fanned on a low curve, but Martin cracked a single into short-center to send Stauffer across the plate for the tying run. Jones managed to punch one through the shortstop and Martin held on third. Droutt hammered

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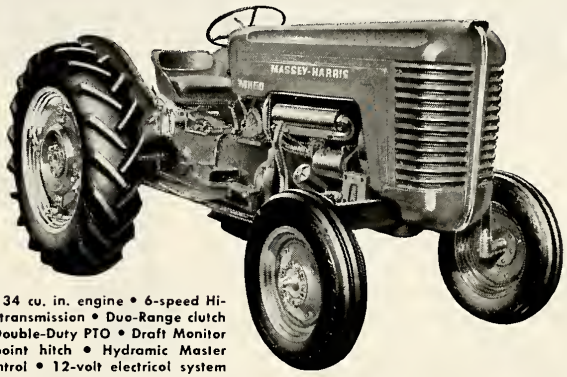

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Always Keep your eye on Massey-Harris

one between the second and first basemen to bring in Martin, before the Red Wings were retired.

Barstowe got through the seventh and eighth, but in the ninth things began to look bad. With a man on first, Towne, the Marlin pinch-hitter, slammed one over Martin's head for a double that scored the tying run.

Bill came to the plate amidst a great cheer. Jimmie dropped back to the fence, and Bill's words earlier in the afternoon dug into his mind. He chewed his lip and muttered, "You need a run now, brother, hit it to me, and see if I'll let you down." Barstowe sent the first one wide of the plate for a ball. The second pitch was a called strike, and the count was even.

The third pitch slipped into Bill's groove. He picked it out and Jimmie saw the ball streaking through the air toward him. The roar of the crowd was deafening as his hand clawed the wire-mesh gate. He climbed half way up the gate, and leaped into mid-air. The ball stung his hand through his glove, and he hit the ground hard. He rolled once, and jumped to his feet. He fired the ball toward Ford, who was acting as cut-off man. He thought the white pill would never get in to him as a runner crossed home.

The frantic crowd threw paper and pop bottles out of the stands as the Red Wings retired the Marlin threat. The score going into the bottom half of the ninth was 4-3, Marlins. The Red Wing players came out of the dugout to greet Jimmie, and once he thought he saw Lora waving wildly from the Red Wings' side.

Thors smiled and said, "That took heart, Jimmie, you'll never have to be ashamed of that play."

Jimmie sat down beside Martin in the dugout, while the trainer examined his shoulder. "I thought you busted your neck," Martin grinned. "You landed on your head." Ford beat a close one to first as Worth, a pinch-hitter, followed him to the plate.

"Jimmie, on-deck."

Jimmie moved wearily out of the dugout, and picked up a couple of bats to swing. His big arms felt weak, and his shoulder began to hurt more. He heard Thors behind him talking.

"He stole the show away from his brother on that play. Bill never would go after that kind. He'd take 'em off the fence." Jimmie glanced at his brother in left field. He had suddenly made his own reputation on that play, but his real test was coming up right now. He could drop back into Bill's shadow so quickly it would make his head swim, if he hit into Bill's hands.

Worth popped out to center field as Ford beat out another close one at second. Jimmie walked slowly to the plate as the crowd welcomed him heartily. He would have gladly traded all that noise for one word from Lora, he thought. He screwed his spikes into the clay close to home plate, and turned his body slightly. He hadn't been able to get so much as a nibble with the new stance today, but Thors insisted he keep trying. The first pitch cut the plate on the inside.

"Stuh-rike one!"

Jimmie waved his bat nervously over the plate, as streams of sweat ran down his side from under his arms. His knees were weak as he watched Ford tantalizing the Marlin pitcher by taking a big lead. It was dangerous but the Red Wings were desperate. A wild throw at this time might mean the game.

On the next pitch, Jimmie swung from his heels, and wrapped himself around his bat in the dirt. The crowd screamed, and the Marlin catcher chided, "Can't hit what he can't see." Jimmie stepped out of the box, and dusted his hands. He glanced at Bill in left field, and saw him standing in his usual spot, waiting for the ball. Jimmie's dark eyes stopped on Thors in the third base coach's box. He spread his hands wide, pleadingly. If he could change back to his old stance, they might be able to score Ford to tie up the game.

Thors shook his head violently, and Jimmie stepped back into the box. His hands were damp, and he gripped the wood tightly. This was the pitch that would send him back into oblivion. Jimmie saw the ball coming, he heard Ford yelling, and he laid the wood to the horsehide. He pulled his cap off as he ducked his head on his chest and raced toward first.

But there was something wrong! The ball was sailing into the right field bleachers. Jimmie glanced into left field as he made a wide arch toward second and saw Bill standing with his hands on his hips. He looked silly, Jimmie thought, there was nobody paying any attention to him. Jimmie began to laugh; that cheering was for him—Jimmie Moore.

Jimmie touched third, and Thors waved him wildly toward home. There was a happy bunch of Red Wings standing around home plate waiting for him. They swamped him, tugging at his arms, and then they hoisted him to their shoulders. He had done it. From now on, when a Moore's name was mentioned you'd have to qualify which Moore you were talking about.

Suddenly he caught his breath, for standing not ten feet away was Lora. Jimmie squirmed down from Martin's shoulders, and pushed his way through the raving maniacs to her. She threw her arms around him, and kissed his dirty face. The crowd howled. She yelled something but he couldn't understand her.

"What did you say?" He leaned closer, until his face touched her soft hair.

"I've thought it over, Jimmie, the answer is yes if you hurry out of the dressing room."

"Says he won't do a thing with you standing there looking over his shoulder."

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A Plaque FOR THE LEADERS

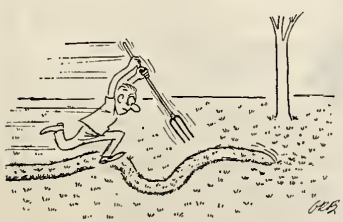
SIXTEEN STATE FFA associations have made the "honor roll" of *The National FUTURE FARMER*. They have been singled out for special recognition because of their outstanding support of the national magazine belonging to the Future Farmers of America.

The number of subscriptions from each of these states has been more than the FFA membership in the state for one or more years. Many associations have pushed the total number of subscriptions above the 100 percent membership mark by sending complimentary subscriptions to senators, congressmen, school principals, school superintendents, doctors' and dentists' offices, bus stations, barber shops, and to similar places and individuals.

In appreciation of this fine support *The National FUTURE FARMER* is awarding plaques to each of these state associations. Each plaque is appropriately engraved, "To the (name of state) Association for having attained 100 percent subscription to *The National FUTURE FARMER*."

State associations receiving the plaque so far in 1956 are Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, and Vermont.

Billy Howard, circulation manager of The National FUTURE FARMER, at right, awards plaque to Nebraska FFA Association, one of 16 states honored.



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The First One Doesn't Have A Chance!

"Have you seen my frog, Mom? I left him in one of the nests."

A man had just saved a little boy from drowning and was being questioned by the boy's father. "Are you the man who saved little Johnnie from drowning?"

"Yes, I am," proudly beamed the man.

"Well, where's his hat?"

Allan Struch
Sebeka, Minnesota

Diner: "Waiter, do you serve crabs here?"

Waiter: "We serve anyone, sir. Sit down."

Stephen Kanz
Plainview, Minnesota

Farmer, plowing with one mule: "Giddyap, Pete! Giddyap, Barney! Giddyap, Tom! Giddyap, Johnny!"

Stranger: "How many names does that mule have?"

Farmer: "Oh, only one. His name is Pete, but he don't know his own strength, so I put blinders on him, yell a lot of names, and he thinks three other mules are helping him."

Allan Jones
Moscow, Idaho

After a long dry sermon the minister said, "After the services there will be a meeting of the board." After the services a stranger came to the front of the church. The minister said, "You must have misunderstood. I said there would be a meeting of the board."

Then the stranger said, "If there was anyone more bored than I was I'd like to meet him!"

Sylvia Olsen
Washkish, Minnesota

Two Irishmen were riding a bicycle for two up a steep hill when the first one said, "Man, that was a steep hill."

The other one said, "Yes, and if I hadn't been holding the brakes we'd have rolled backwards for sure."

Eugene Covington
Central City, Iowa

Seymore: "I know just as much as my teacher."

Marsha: "How do you know?"

Seymore: "She said it was impossible to teach me anything."

Charles Sirois
Caribou, Maine

A group of Chicagoans were showing the town to a visiting Texan.

"What do you think of our stockyards?" they asked.

"Man, we got brandin' corrals in Texas bigger'n this."

"Well, what do you think of the imposing skyscrapers of the Chicago skyline?"

"Why, man, we got tombstones in Boot Hill bigger than those."

That night they put some snapping turtles in the Texan's bed. When he turned down the covers and asked what they were he was told, *"Illinois bedbugs."* He looked at them a moment. *"So they are,"* he agreed. *"Young 'uns, aren't they?"*

John Greene
Tecumseh, Nebraska

Son: *"Gee, this liniment makes my arm smart."*

Father: *"Good. Rub some on your head, too."*

Gary Hessler
Bridgeport, Nebraska

Girl: *"Do you notice anything different tonight?"*

Boyfriend: *"New Dress?"*

Girl: *"No!"*

Boyfriend: *"New shoes?"*

Girl: *"No!"*

Boyfriend: *"I give up. What?"*

Girl: *"I'm wearing a gas mask."*

Billy Robinson
Hodge, Louisiana

Postman: *"Madam, does this package belong to you? The name is obliterated."*

Housewife: *"Can't be for me. My name's Jones."*

Leffle Crawford
Glen-Springs, Kentucky

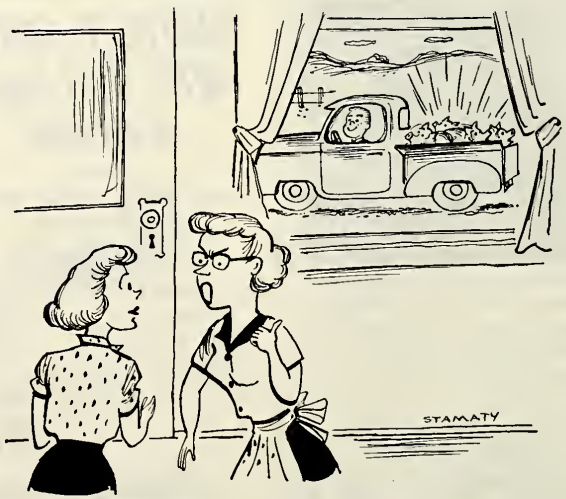
A man drove up to a gas station in a big new Cadillac. The attendant said to him, "Hello, stupid, what question did you miss?"

Johnny Clark
Paducah, Kentucky

High heels are said to have been invented by a girl who was kissed on her forehead!

Karl Ritchie
Mathias, West Virginia

Charlie, The Green Hand



"A gentleman would come to the door instead of sitting out there and oinking!"

The National FUTURE FARMER *will pay $1 for each joke published on this page. Jokes should be submitted on post cards addressed to The National* FUTURE FARMER, *Box 29, Alexandria, Virginia. In case of duplication, payment will be made for the first one received. Contributions cannot be acknowledged or returned.*

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